PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
# Bombay Gazette
EVENING EDITION,

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 54,086.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

| Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907. | | | | |
| 27th Apr. | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | .... |
| 4th May | PENINSULAR | 5294 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 11th " | ARABIA | 7903 | .... | .... |
| 18th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | .... |
| 1st June | ORIENTAL | 5284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 8th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | .... | .... |
| 15th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 22nd " | OCEANA | 6610 | .... | .... |
| 29th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 6th July | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | .... |
| 13th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | DEVANHA | 8092 |
| 20th " | ARABIA | 7903 | .... | .... |
| 27th " | PERSIA | 7951 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 3rd Aug. | CHINA | 7912 | .... | .... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

These Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

---

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

---

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,388 | Guionnet | 16th May 1907. |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Casanova | 13th June " |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 11th July " |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 8th Aug " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Barillon | 5th Sept " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 3rd Oct. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 31st " " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 27th Apr. 1907. |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 25th May " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Barillon | 22nd June " |

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
*Agent.*

*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY

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### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st May. |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th May. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st June. |
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st July. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st Aug. |
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st Sept. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st Oct. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *† VORWAERTS | 5990 | R. Colledani | 30th April. |
| *† PERSIA | 5895 | P. Craglietto | 25th May. |
| *† TRIESTE | 5095 | D. Mistrorigo | 24th June. |
| *† F. FERDINAND | 6046 | C. Matcovich | 2nd Aug. |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | 5999 | G. Damianovich | 25th June. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; subsequent issues Rs. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,170 | Mon. 29th Apl. | 11 a.m. | P. D. & C.* |
| DUMRA | 1,700 | Thur. 2nd May | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,170 | Frid. 26th Apl. | 7 a.m. | (direct).* |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 29th April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

26th April, 1907.

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### KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R | 5124 | 4th May. |
| CIRCASSIA | A Haig | 6716 | 28th " |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 19th June. |
| CASTALIA | F. S Blight | 6300 | 9th July. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5,091 | 24th " |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R | 5124 | 11th Aug. |
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 27th " |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 16th Sept. |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6300 | 6th Oct. |

LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA | J. Shanklin. | 3,611 | 5th May 1907. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 350 |
| Bombay to Port Said. | Rs. 380 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 525 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). | Rs. 550 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 600 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 720 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 900 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 950 |

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay*

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### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1907 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY MARU | ... | S. Ishikawa | .... | 27th April |
| CEYLON MARU | .. | F. Pyne | 30th Apl. | 11th May. |
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | A. Keith | 14th May | 25th May |
| MUKE MARU | ... | F. W. Horton | 28th May | 8th June |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | K. Kori | 11th June | 22nd June |
| COLOMBO MARU | ... | K. Homma | 25th June | 6th July |
| BOMBAY MARU | ... | S. Ishikawa | 9th July | 20th July |
| CEYLON MARU | ... | F. Pyne | 23rd July | 3rd August |

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager*
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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IN BUILDING MATERIALS
## QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!

WE GUARANTEE THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY:—

**MARBLE,** Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs or carved and polished. White, black or coloured supplied. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE.

**TILES,** Immense Stocks. MINTON for Flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.

MOSAIC GRANITE. GLASS-OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.

**WARDEN & CO.,**
FORT, BOMBAY.

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### MANGOES FOR ENGLAND.

DESPATCHED expeditiously and delivered to the door of Address in England, all charges paid here, by the

"ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

LONDON Agents:—SUTTON & Co.,
Carriers to H. M. The late Queen.

Full particulars from:—

**COUTTS & CO.,**
*Army Shipping & Passenger Agents.*
Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

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## INSURANCES.

FUNDS OVER ........£13,000,000.

THE DEMAND FOR
### STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,535,408 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £11,300,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £28,000,165 |

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

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THE
### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager*, *BOMBAY.*

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FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

***FIRE DEPARTMENT.***

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

***LIFE DEPARTMENT.***

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

*Apply for Particulars.*

| BRANCH OFFICE: | AGENTS: |
|---|---|
| SECY. C. M. ROSS, | T. H. MOORE & Co |
| ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, | HUMMUM STREET. |
| 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, | |

BOMBAY

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### EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

**Head Office: BOMBAY.**

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums. | ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | — | 45 |

***Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.***

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

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## W. H. ALLEN SON & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BEDFORD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Enclosed Gear Forced Lubrication Engines for Electric Lighting.**

**Coupled High Speed Engines and Dynamos.**

**Centrifugal Pumping Plants.**

**Electric Motors and Dynamos.**

**Fans & Engines for Induced Draught Appliances.**

***Estimates and Particulars from the Agents for Western India,***

**MARSLAND PRICE & CO.,**
Mazagon, BOMBAY.

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### LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to **W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,** BOMBAY.

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### EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

(HAND MADE)

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY AT CAIRO.

*Quality and Condition Guaranteed. Fresh Consignments by every through Mail Steamer.*

ALL IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT BOXES OF 100.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "EFFENDI" (Plain) | per 100 Rs. | 2 | 8 |
| "ISIS" (Cork-tipped) | " " | 3 | 12 |
| "ROYALES" (Gold-tipped) | " " | 4 | 4 |
| "VICTORIA" (Straw-tipped) | " " | 5 | 0 |
| "KHEDIVE" (Gold-tipped) | " " | 6 | 8 |

The Cigarettes of the Anglo-Egyptian Company's manufacture are unsurpassed in flavour and delicacy of aroma, and, being specially well built, afford the most agreeable smoke.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGTHLY.

*SOLE AGENTS:*

BOMBAY, {**PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,**} POONA.

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## BREAD.

Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

**BUTTER.**—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

**PEARSE & CO.,**

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

**Inquiries and Orders Solicited.**

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## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 18 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles— ZEREUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

## 18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS
TO BE CLEARED.

**IN GOOD CONDITION.**

**BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.**

**BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.**

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

**MARCKS & Co., LTD.,**
*SOLE AGENTS FOR*
Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Soehne Pianos,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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## ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

*Sole Importers*—

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,**
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

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## NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thoroughbreds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
BYCULLA.

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THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES,
### MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES and a special assortment of RECORDS.

**F. CABRAL & SON**
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Upcountry Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with prompt trade and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £975,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
*Agent*

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP... | " 50,00,000 |

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
*Manager*

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### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " 21,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... | " 10,700,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND | " 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND | " 2,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
*Manager*

Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per "Hansa" Line Steamer "ROSENFELS," from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp and London are hereby informed of the ARIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained as per clause in the Bills of Lading. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 25th April 1907.

### LOST OR STOLEN.

THE TITLE DEEDS of my property, situate at Palli Hill Road, Bandra, have been LOST or STOLEN, between the year 1904 and the present day. In the last of these Title Deeds the purchaser's name is that of my father SORABJI HORMUSJI BOTTLEWALLA. Any one restoring the same to the Undersigned will be Rewarded. The Public are cautioned against dealing with the said Title Deed.

PESTONJI SORABJI BOTTLEWALLA
APOLLO STREET, FORT,
24TH APRIL, 1907.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to One P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1907, for the SUPPLY of

1. One Mile length of 2 feet gauge contractor's light Railway complete.
2. Ten "Kick-over" portable points and crossing, 2 ft. gauge.
3. & 4. Five double side Tipping Wagons and Five End-tipping Wagons, each with a capacity of 27 C. feet.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
*Storekeeper, Municipality.*
STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, CHINCHPOKLI,
*25th April, 1907.*

THE PUBLIC is hereby informed that from and after the 1st January, 1907, I, the undersigned, CHATTERBHOJ MEGHJEE, have willingly severed my connection with CHAMPSEY JIVANDAS with whom I was doing business in Partnership in Exchange-business. I am no longer responsible for all debts and income of the said business.

CHATTERBHOJ MEGHJEE.
BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL, 1907.

### THE BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., at Burhanpur, (Nimar District, Central Provinces), will be received upto SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1907, at the Registered Office of above Company.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500, which would be forfeited, if the selected contractor refuses to take up the work at his Tendered Rates.

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specifications of Works may be seen at the Office of the Company, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 4 p.m.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO.,
*Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.*
No. 10, FORBES STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

F. R. J.,
55, FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

## NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Executors of the late Haji Mahomed Abba have STARTED A NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT under the name of HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., at No. 11, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite the Police Commissioner's Office. Their Shop has been stocked with a large and varied consignment of the best class of Goods in every department and expert Cutters have been engaged. All orders will be promptly executed and every satisfaction in the execution of orders is guaranteed.

## THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**SWADESHI CLOTH.**

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton, Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
*Salesman,*
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

## BEYNON & CO.,

FOR

The most recently introduced

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, etc.**

*SOLE AGENTS FOR*

**"OTANGO."**

A protection against Mosquitoes and bites of all insects.

Per bottle Re. 1-0

**BEYNON & CO.,**
55, ESPLANADE
BRANCH :—
51, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para. 3 B of the Bombay Port Trust Warehouse Byelaws, it is hereby notified that B Warehouse is until further notice SET APART exclusively for Piece goods, Yarns and other Textile fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in original bales and cases and Metals, in place of F. Warehouse, which will now be used for general goods.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. PANTON,
*Traffic Manager,*
Port Trust Bunders.
26th April, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sections of the AHMEDNAGER STONE WALL will shortly be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. The Stone generally consists of slabs of 3 by 2 by 1¼ft. and is of very good quality. The Railway Station being very near, there is no difficulty of exporting. In view of the contemplated extension of the Ahmedabad Railway Station and construction of other public buildings at Ahmedabad and Bombay, there will be a very great demand for this Stone, which is very highly spoken of by experts. Contractors are invited to come and personally examine the wall and the stone, before the date of auction is announced.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
to H. H. The MAHARAJA of IDA STATE.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,

***Office :—28, Esplanade Road.***

**ART FURNITURE DESIGNERS, MANUFACTURERS & UPHOLSTERERS.**

**DESIGNS FOR DECORATION OF DURBAR HALL.**
**Reception, Drawing and Billiard Rooms, Libraries, &c., &c.**
**Cabinets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Sofas, and Chairs.**
*ESTIMATES FREE.*

***Factories: Bank Street & Medows Street.***

### BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ............£600,000
RESERVE FUND ...............£600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Cawnpore. | Tuticorin |
| Lahore. | Bombay. | Colombo. | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombassa |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon. | Newera Elya. | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point. | Aden. | Kandy. | Chittagong |
| Entebbe. | | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

## COX & CO.,

**BANKERS AND AGENTS**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

**List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.**

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..........................$ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ...................$ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ......................$ | 110,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted. Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
*Acting Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & Co. LD.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

### FROM THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

### BELLES LETTRES.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Peaceful Personalities and Warrior's Bold. By Frederic Villiers. With Illustrations from his own Sketches and Photographs ... ... | 9 3 |
| Life and Flowers. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alexander Teixeira DeMattos. | 4 6 |
| A Thousand and One Gems of English Poetry. Selected and Arranged. By Charles Mackay, L. L. D. Illustrated ... ... ... ... | 2 10 |
| Seeing and Hearing. By George W. E. Russell. | 6 9 |
| Lalla Rookh. By Thomas Moore. Pocket Edition... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 12 |
| The High and Puissant Princess Marguerite of Austria. Princess Dowager of Spain Regent of the Netherlands. By Christopher Hare. Illustrated ... ... ... ... | 17 14 |
| Travels with a Donkey, in the Revennes. By K. L. Stevenson. With a frontispiece by Walter Crane, Pocket Edition ... ... | 2 10 |
| The Pocket Charles Kingsley. Being Passages Selected from the various Works of Charles Kingsley by Alfred H. Hyatt ... | 2 10 |
| Lectures on Architecture and Painting Delivered at Edinburgh in November 1853. By John Ruskin. With Illustrations ... | 1 5 |
| The Elements of Drawing. By the same with the 50 Illustrations ... ... ... ... | 1 5 |
| Selections from Ruskin. 2 Volumes. With 2 Portraits ... ... ... ... ... | 2 10 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Studio Year-Book of Decorative Art. A Guide to the Artistic Construction, Decoration and Furnishing of the House with numerous fine coloured Plates and other Illustrations ... ... ... ... | 4 6 |
| Ornithological and other Oddities. By Frank Suin, B. A., F. R. S. With 56 Illustrations reproduced from Photographs ... ... | 5 4 |
| Christian Science. With Notes containing corrections to date by Mark Twain. Illustrated ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 8 |
| My Prison Life. By Jabez Spencer Balfour. With Portrait ... ... ... ... ... | 2 4 |
| Rambles in Province and on the Riviera. Being some Account of Journeys made *en automobile*. By Francis Miltown. With many Illustrations, by Blanche McMauns... | 6 9 |
| Nicholl's Concise Guide to the Board of Trade Examinations for Masters and Mates of Foreign Going Vessels. By A. C. Nicholls. Revised. By F. W. Maxwell ... ... | 6 9 |
| A Manual of Medical Treatment or Clinical Therapeutics. By I, Burney Geo, M. D., F. R. C. P., 2 Vols. ... ... ... ... | 18 6 |
| One Hundred Photographs from Life of the Shrew-Mouse, the Dormouse, the House-Mouse, etc., etc. With Notes and Observations by Douglas English ... ... | 0 12 |
| One Hundred Photographs from life of British Birds. With Extensive Notes on Their Habits. By R. B. Lodge ... ... | 0 12 |
| Mind Power and How to get it. By R. T. Anderson ... ... ... ... ... | 0 7 |
| The Laws of the 1906-7 Rugby Union. With Hints ... ... ... ... ... | 0 2 |
| The Laws of the 1906-7 Football Association. With Hints ... ... ... ... ... | 0 2 |
| Mathematical Tables. Consisting of Logarithms of Numbers 1 to 108,000, Trigonometrical, Nautical, and other Tables. Edited by James Bryde, F. E. I. S.... ... | 3 6 |
| Enquire Within upon Everything. Enlarged and Thoroughly Revised. 1906 ... ... | 2 3 |
| Mrs. Beeton's Family Cookery. New Edition. With coloured Plates and other Illustrations. | 4 6 |
| Human Immortality. By William James ... | 0 14 |
| The Conception of Immortality. By Josiah Royce ... ... ... ... ... | 0 14 |
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| Science and Immortality. By William Osler ... | 0 14 |
| The Endless Life. By S. McChoro Crothers ... | 0 14 |

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NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chillbains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis-Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

**THILUM.**

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
**CROFT MODY & CO.,**
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessel during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..........................Annas 4.

*Bombay Gazette*, Office, 121, Meadow Street

### WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, a Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy As. 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### TOWN HALL.

**MISS BLANCHE ESMONDE**
(SOPRANO)
FROM "THE QUEEN'S HALL," LONDON,
WILL GIVE AN
**EVENING CONCERT,**
ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 30, AT 9-30 P. M.,
ASSISTED BY
**LEADING AMATEURS.**

Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

TICKETS.—Rs. 4, 3, & 1.
Soldiers and Sailors, Annas 8.
Plan at MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

### Y. M. C. A. HALL.

WODEHOUSE ROAD.

**CONCERT,**

In aid of the Funds of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST, AT 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Club Drill. | INDO-BRITISH BOYS. | | |
| 2. Humorous Song | .. The Ladies' Penny Paper .. Mr. MARSH. | | Smart. |
| 3. Violin Solo... | .. Cavatina Miss CROMMELIN-BROWN. | ... ... | Raff. |
| 4. Song ... | ... Loves Coronation (violin obligato) Mr. A. T. COOPER. | ... ... | Ayleoaid. |
| 5. Song ... | ... Who'll Buy My Lavender Miss L. CROMMELIN-BROWN. | ... | German. |
| 6. Flute Solo... | ... Nocturne Mr. RHENIUS. | ... | Denza. |
| 7. Song .. | ... Should he upbraid Miss D. VINING. | ... | Bishop. |

INTERVAL.

PART II.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Wand Drill | INDO-BRITISH GIRLS. | | |
| 2. Song ... | ... Angels Guard Thee (violin obligato) Mr. ABNEY. | ... ... | Godard. |
| 3. Vocal Duet... | ... I Know a Bank The Misses CROMMELIN-BROWN. | ... | Horn. |
| 4. Humorous Sketch... | Amateur Theatricals ... Mr. MARSH. | ... | Marsh |
| 5. Violin Solo... | ... Polonaise Miss CROMMELIN-BROWN. | ... ... | Lauterbach. |
| 6. Song ... | ... Bandolero (by request) Mr. A. T. COOPER. | | |

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N. B.—The property will be put on view three days previous to the sale, and the date will be fixed hereafter

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 25.] [BOMBAY, *April* 26.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 85½ | | 1/16 |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 94¼ | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 100½ | | ⅛ |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities ... | 65½ | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London | 30 5/16 | un | chgd |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 30¼ | 1/16 | |
| Do. in New York ... | 65⅞ | un | chgd |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·17½ | | 1 |
| Do. do. do. Berlin. | 20·46½ | ¼ | |
| Do. do. do. New York. | 4·86 | | ⅛ |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 4% | | ⅛ |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ... | 3½% | un | chgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... | 3½% | un | chgd |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 3⅝% | | ⅛ |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 3⅞% | | ⅛ |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 1½% | un | chgd |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans ... | 2⅛ | un | chgd |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 31/32*d*, unchanged.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 4 per cent.

### SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion ... | £36,200,000 | Inc. £ 300,000 |
| Public Deposits ... | £ 8,900,000 | Dec. £ 100,000 |
| Other Deposits ... | £48,100,000 | Dec. £ 500,000 |
| Government Securities | £15,300,000 | Dec. £ 100,000 |
| Other Securities ... | £33,700,000 | Dec. £ 600,000 |
| Notes and Gold ... | £25,900,000 | Inc. £ 100,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 45 % of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool**:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... | ...Steady |
| Futures ... ... | ...Steady |
| East Indian... ... | ...Quiet |
| Manchester ... ... | ...Steady |
| Total Sales ... ... | ...12,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | ...1,000 |
| Imports ... ... | ...26,000 |
| Mid-Americans ... | ...6·40+05 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | ...10 5/16—⅛ |

**Future Delivery Prices**:—

| Apl.-May. | May-June | June-July. | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·90 +05 | 5·90 +05 | 5·84 +06 | 5·80 +05 |

| Aug.-Sep. | Sep.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·74 +06 | Mutilated. | | | |

**New York**:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 8,000 |
| Do. do. last year... | 7,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 13,000 |
| Do. to Continent ... | 29,000 |

Spot Cotton—11·30+05

Futures—Month of July 9·91+05
Do. do. Dec. 10·17+05 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to heavier exports.

**New Orleans**:—

Spot Cotton—11¼+⅛
Futures—Month of May 10·76+07
Do. do. July 10·81+11
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady

### WHEAT.

Red Karachi 29½ Old Terms, Apl.-May, Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed**:—

Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 53 Apl.-May—Dunkirk—Done—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 52, May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 48½ May-June Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

**Linseed** —

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44½ April-May Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee**:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½—unchanged.

**Sugar**:—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F India 12s.

Months of Shipment.—May—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

**Rubber**:—

Para Rubber 4/10½ Value.

**Metals**:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers ... ... | £115 0 0 |
| Yellow Metal ... ... | d. 9¼ |

**Bar Iron** :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp | £ 6 17 0 |
| Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool | £ 12 15 0 |
| Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. | £ 7 0 0 |

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages | Value. | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Boxes Gold Bullion | Rs. 1,53,600 | London | Arabia | Chartered Bank |
| 18 Boxes Gold Bullion | 6,37,440 | London | Arabia | National Bank |
| 1 Box Gold Bullion | 38,400 | London | Arabia | Bank of Bombay |
| 3 Packages Sovereigns<br>Gold Coins<br>Rupees | 210<br>12,482<br>8,000 | Muscat | Goalpara | C Dwarkadas |
| 1 Parcel Gold Coins | [illegible],000 | Trieste | Koerber | A G H A A A Reeza |
| 2 Bundles Rupees | 500 | Bahrein | Bulimba | E Fazal |
| 1 Case Rupees | 200 | Koweit | Bulimba | H E H Allana |
| 2 Packages Gold Bullion<br>Rupees | 90<br>300 | Jeddah | Monsoori | Sundry Natives |
| 17 Packages Sovereigns<br>Gold Coins<br>Rupees | 5015<br>8?7<br>12,5[illegible] | Jeddah | Firoozi | Sundry Natives |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING] [26TH APRIL, 1907.

### FINANCIAL.

**Money**:—

Borrowers until the end of June at 6 per cent. per annum.

**Exchange**:—

The Market opened quiet at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-8 for demand and bills with Credits steady at 1s. 4 5-16d. 3 Months' Sight. There has been a moderate business for the mail but Banks have been unwilling sellers at better than our quotations. Credits have been quoted at 1s. 4 5-16d. 3 Months' Sight for ready and forward delivery but probably bills have not been plentiful. Credits were offered at 1s. 4 11-32d. 3 Months' Sight for delivery after the middle of May and refused. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... ... | 1s. 4 3/32d |
| Demand Draft ... ... ... | 1s. 4⅛d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight ... | 1s. 4 5/16d. |
| Do. 6 months' sight ... | 1s. 4 13/32d. |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Francs | 171½ |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Marks | 139¼ |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight ... | 155 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 149¼ |
| Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... | 213 |

**Government Paper** :—

To-day the Government Paper market has been somewhat erratic. Rates opened at 98 for cash and first settlement and 98 3-16 for the second settlement. Early in the day there were sellers and the near settlement quotation became 97 15-16 to later on become steady at 97 7-8. In the afternoon rates again became weaker and business was done for the settlement at 97 3-4, but at the close the market is steadier at 97 7-8, with 98 1-16 quoted for the second settlement. A fairly large business has been done by dealers selling against options.

In the morning Calcutta Market was advised as 98 1-8 ready and 98 3-8 for delivery in a month, but probably they have since fallen.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... ... | 97·14 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... | 97·14 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... ... | 98·1 |

**Bullion**:—

Bar Silver in London is quoted at 30 5/16 for ready and 30¼ for delivery forward in two months, New York being unchanged at 65⅞. There has not been much doing in our local market and rates close 1/16 down as under. Bar gold is steady.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ... | 77 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 77 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 77 | 2 | 0 |

**Bank Rate**—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of England since yesterday | 4 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. 7th March | 8 do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. 25th April | 7 do. |
| Bank of Madras do. 15th January | 9 do. |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—

| | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ............... | 3,67,000 | ...... |
| Other Deposits ............... | 4,00,000 | ...... |
| Sundries ....................... | 1,08,000 | ...... |

ASSETS—

| | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ...... | ...... | 28,000 |
| Other Authorized Securities | ...... | 41,000 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | 1,28,000 | ...... |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | ...... | 10,60,000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ................ | 2,21,000 | ...... |
| Bullion ........................ | ...... | 56,000 |
| Balance with other Banks... | ...... | 1,68,000 |
| Sundries ........................ | 42,000 | ...... |
| Cash ............................ | 18,26,000 | ...... |

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly sales on Wednesday last 70 lakhs was offered, of which amount ·40 lakhs was allotted on demand at 1s. 4 3/32d. and 69·60 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4⅛d., tenderers at these rates receiving 27 per cent. During the week ending Tuesday evening the total amount sold was 92·20 lakhs. For next week the amount advertised for sale is reduced by 20 lakhs to 50 lakhs. No extras were advised after the above sales.

The mail of the 12th April brings £410,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and £90,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | Rs. 3,10,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | „ 11,70,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | „ 4,50,000 |
| Total...Rs. | 19,30,000 |

The mail of the 19th April brings £320,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. 16,00,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | „ 16,30,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | „ 5,70,000 |
| Total...Rs. | 38,00,000 |

The mail of the 26th April brings £20,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and £50,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... ... | Rs. 20,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | „ 10,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | „ 30,000 |
| Total...Rs. | 60,000 |

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1906-07. | Bales 1905-06 | Bales Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week... | 85,495 | 77,368 | + 8,127 |
| Receipts from 1st October to 25th April | 2,271,505 | 2,137,725 | + 133,780 |
| Shipments for the week— | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 25,864 | 31,046 | — 5,182 |
| China ... ... <br>Japan ... ... <br>Coast Ports ... | 20,373 | 100 | + 20,273 |
| Total ... | 46,237 | 31,146 | + 15,091 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 25th April. | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 738,856 | 600,148 | + 138,708 |
| China ... ... | 32,779 | 14,479 | + 18,300 |
| Japan ... ... | 447,457 | 307,576 | + 139,881 |
| Coast Ports ... | 37,836 | 20,378 | + 17,458 |
| Total ... | 1,256,928 | 942,581 | + 314,347 |
| Afloat in harbour— | | | |
| Europe... ... | 33,099 | 22,923 | +10,176 |
| China ... ...<br>Japan ... ...<br>Coast Ports ... | 10,361 | 8,998 | + 1,363 |

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 6th April 1907 —9,211 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 26th January 1907—9,008 bales.

#### RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

| | Total for week. | Total since 1st Oct. 1906 | Total same time last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ... ... | 6,120 | 296,025 | 415,003 |
| Central India ... | 5,159 | 89,692 | 111,196 |
| Barsee and Nugger ... | 7,252 | 170,847 | 117,752 |
| Berars... ... ... | 10,649 | 426,160 | 457,206 |
| Central Provinces ... | 5,541 | 291,404 | 310,519 |
| Total Oomras... | 34,721 | 1,274,128 | 1,411,676 |
| Dhollera ... ... | 12,431 | 179,105 | 116,198 |
| Broach ... ... | 22,449 | 211,221 | 192,391 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 7,010 | 50,251 | 40,749 |
| Westerns ... ... | 267 | 7,671 | 9,964 |
| Bengals, N.-W. P. ... | 4,541 | 454,422 | 296,197 |
| Bengals, Rajputana... | 3,302 | 61,458 | 25,720 |
| Sind ... ... ... | 135 | 13,328 | 28,771 |
| Persian ... ... | 416 | 1,791 | 1,495 |
| American ... ... | 218 | 16,175 | 11,175 |
| Egyptian ... ... | ...... | 1,159 | 1,303 |
| Other Sorts ... ... | 5 | 797 | 2,086 |
| Totals... | 85,495 | 2,271,505 | 2,137,725 |

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

In spite of some slight fluctuations the tendency of the Home markets has been distinctly firmer during the past week and prices have advanced all round. The firmness apparently comes from New Orleans, but is well backed by Liverpool. The rumour of a Corner in May seems to have some foundation, and if this is successfully engineered we may yet see a considerable advance in prices. The continued demand for high grade American cotton has kept a high level of prices during the season, and it is now said that, even should the new crop be a large one, the demand at the beginning of the season for clean, bright cotton will be sufficiently large to maintain high prices for some time. This is, however, looking far ahead, and there are said to be signs that the wonderfully prosperous trade which has continued for so long in Lancashire is creating supplies exceeding the demand, and that overstocked markets are becoming a cloud on the horizon. Be this as it may, trade at Home at present is good and in the immediate future there appears to be a prospect of higher values.

The following table gives the position of the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

| LIVERPOOL. | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot ......................... | 6·23 | 6·40 | +·17 |
| Futures April-May ... | 5·74 | 5·90 | +·16 |
| Do. July-Aug. | 5·68 | 5·80 | +·12 |
| NEW YORK. | | | |
| Spot ........................ | 11·10 | 11·30 | +·20 |
| Futures July........... | 9·72 | 9·91 | +·19 |
| Do. Dec........... | 10·05 | 10·17 | +·12 |
| NEW ORLEANS. | | | |
| Spot ........................ | 10 3/4 | 11 1/8 | +3/8 |
| Futures May........... | 10·51 | 10·76 | +·25 |
| Do. July........... | 10·46 | 10·81 | +·35 |

The local market has been steady during the week, and prices for contracts have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2, for most descriptions, without, however, bringing out any better demand. In Spot cotton a fair business has been put through. Exporters have taken high class and stapled Oomras as also Bengals, Khandeish and Muttia. Broach has been in good demand and in addition to Spot sales, settlements and coverings of April sales, have been made. The official rate for the settlement of fine M. G. Broach yesterday (25th instant) was Rs. 261. Mills have been buying rather more freely the last day or two, and are now in the market for most styles. The offtake all round during the week has been fairly good.

Westerns for next month's delivery have been largely oversold, and it is possible will advance in price as the due date approaches.

Receipts of cotton into Bombay continue heavier than at the same time last year, but a less than the previous two weeks, amounting to 85,495 bales. The total receipts to date are 134,000 bales in excess of last year.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... ... | 259 | May. |
| Fine M. G. Broach... ... ... | ...... | |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ... | 231/32 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon... | 203 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ... | 198 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... ... | 196 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 172/73 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 183 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 170 | „ |
| Good Westerns ... ... ... | 231 | „ |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... | 241 | „ |
| NEW CROP. | | |
| Good M. G. Broach ... Rs. | 247 | Mar 08 |
| Fully Good H. G. Bengals... „ | 177 | Jan 08 |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... „ | 190/91 | do. |
| „ „ Khangaum Akola „ | 211 | do. |
| Fully Good M. G. Khandeish „ | 192 | do. |

**Liverpool Opener**:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening tone ... ... | ...Quiet but steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | ... 10,000 bales |
| Total Imports ... ... | ... 32,000 „ |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

| Apl.-May. | May-June. | June-July | July-Aug | Aug.-Sept |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·91 | 5·91 | 5·85 | 5·81 | 5·74 |
| + 01 | | | | unchgd. |

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·70 + 01 | 5·65 | 5·64 | 5·64 |
| | unchgd. | | |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... ... | ...... | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 63,881 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 96,103 | „ |
| Rapeseed... ... ... ... | 138,763 | „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 9,209 | „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 141,690 | „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 1,787 | „ |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 59,618 | „ |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 113,399 | „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 35,954 | „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 113,623 | „ |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 4 | „ |
| Gram ... ... ... ... | 1,647 | „ |
| Joowar ... ... ... ... | 4,299 | „ |
| Maize ... ... ... ... | Nil | „ |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed.—There has been little or no change in the market during the past week, and prices are practically unaltered. A moderate business has been done, but at the close there is rather less enquiry. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready Bold ... ... | Rs. 7 5 0 | B. T. |
| „ Small ... ... | „ 7 4 0 | |
| Ap-May Bold ... ... | „ 7 12 3 | B. T. |

Rapeseed.—The market has again advanced considerably owing to firm markets at Home and to natives covering previous sales. The short interest is getting reduced every day, and when this is covered prices are likely to decline. The following are our closing quotations :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yellow Guzerat Ready ... | Rs. 9 1 0 | B. T. |
| „ Cawnpore, Ap-May | „ 9 1 0 | R. T. |
| Brown Cawnpore Ready... | „ 7 15 0 | B. T. |
| „ „ Ap-May | „ 8 3 0 | R. T. |

Poppyseed.—Arrivals are on a free scale and the total receipts to date are over 13,000 tons against 3,000 tons last year. The market has a downward tendency. We quote :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. 9 8 0 | B.T. |
| Apl.-May ... | „ 9 12 0 | R.T. |

Gingellyseed.—Stocks are getting low, and satisfactory qualities are not available in any quantity. The Home demand is good, but business is impracticable owing to paucity of stocks of desirable qualities. We quote :—

Yellow Hingunghat Rs. 53-8-0 (nominal).

Castorseed.—The Market is quiet at Rs. 35-8-0 ready and April-May, and Rs. 37 for September.

Cottonseed.—Market steady at Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 19, according to quality. Business doing.

Mowraseed.—Arrivals nil. Nothing doing.

Wheat.—The market is firm with a little enquiry from Home for White Pessi at Rs. 4-10 6 to Rs. 4-11-0. Delhi is too dear for exporters and local mills, and the latter are quite out of the market. We quote :—White Delhi Rs. 4-11-0.

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE GOODS.

White Goods.—There is a slight improvement in the market and up-country buyers are commencing to operate slowly.

Grey Goods.—There are signs of an improvement in the demand shortly, but there is not much doing at present. Prices are steady, and though there is a tendency to a rise in the price of cotton no large sales are reported.

Prints and Dyed Goods.—The market is dull, but prices are well kept up owing to the firm tendency of the market on the other side. There is hope of improvement in the demand should plague decrease in Delhi and Cawnpore; these bring the chief markets for these goods.

Turkey red plain goods.—There is no change in the demand. The Home market is very firm, and consequently business is impracticable.

Turkey red Prints.—The market is unchanged with little or nothing doing. Home prices are still firm, and the bazaar shows no signs of the expected revival.

Dhooties.—We have no change to report in this market. Business is impracticable owing to the high prices asked at Home.

### METALS.

COPPER.—The market has undergone little or no change during the week, though advices from Home report a firmer market with an advance of £2 per ton. There is a slightly better feeling apparent here also, but the demand being poor prices show no advance.

YELLOW METAL is in somewhat better enquiry and rates are about Re. 1 per cwt higher. The level is much below Home values, and no fresh business is done.

### COALS.

The market during the past week has been dull, owing to buyers having, more or less, secure their monsoon requirements. For forward shipment buyers' ideas are fully one rupee per ton lower than the rates quoted by sellers. We quote as under :—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Cardiff ... ... ... | 20 8 0 | Per ton. |
| Davidson's West Hartley ... | 17 8 0 | „ |
| Yorkshire ... ... ... | 17 8 0 | „ |
| Watson's Hartley ... ... | 17 0 0 | „ |
| Desherghur Bengal ... ... | 15 12 0 | „ |
| Lawries Desherghur ... ... | 15 8 0 | „ |
| Seebpore ... ... ... | 15 1 0 | „ |
| Lawries Navigation ... ... | 14 0 0 | „ |

### PETROLEUM.

The market continues steady, and the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of kerosine oil are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Russian Rising Sun brand oil in tins... | Rs. 3 10 0 Per pair. |
| „ „ „ „ „ loose. | Rs. 3 0 0 Per 8 gallons. |
| Burmah Swan brand oil in tins ...... | „ 3 6 0 Per pair. |
| „ „ „ „ loose ... | Rs. 2 12 0 Per 8 gallons. |
| Anchor brand in cases ... ... | „ 4 8 0 Per case. |
| Silverlight oil 150° cases... ... | „ 5 2 0 |

### FREIGHTS.

The market has been firm throughout the week and rates have advanced for ready business from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton. We quote as under :—

April Shipment.........16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
May.........................15s. 6d. to 17s. p. p.
June.........................15s. p. p.
July..........................14s. p. p.

The following fixtures are reported during the past week :—

S S Venetian May at 16s. 6d. 2 p. p. Med-Ad.
S S Bessbore July at 18s. 6. (dead weight) 2 p. p.
S S Musician June at 18s. (dead weight) 2 p. p.
S S Glenelg May at 19s. (dead weight) 2 p. p.
S S Swaledale May at 19s. (dead weight) 2 p. p.
S. S. Knight of the Garter 25th Ap. 15th May at 15s. 6d. 2 p.p.
S S Khalif May at 15s. 6d. 1 p. p.
S S Clifton Hall May at 18s. 6d. (dead weight) 2 p. p.
S S City of Madrid at 15s. 3d. 2 p. p.

### SHARES.

Since our last report there has been no improvement in the price of Yarns, hence prices of Mill Shares are quiet. Bank of Bombay Shares have jumped to from Rs.1340 to 1370, between which rates transactions have been reported. Bank of India Share have improved to Rs. 53½. A big lot of Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Shares was placed at Rs. 18½ during the week. Phillips & Co. Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 56. Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy., Ld. Shares were placed at Rs. 445. Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 585. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary and Preference Shares are quiet at Rs. 270. Shivrajpur Syndicate Mining Company, Ld. Shares have improved to Rs. 77. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy., Ld.6 per cent. Preference Shares have changed hands at Rs. 127, and ordinary shares of the same Company at Rs. 165. In Mill Companies, Central Indias have improved to Rs. 1,925. Swadeshies are steady at Rs. 1375. Davids closed at Rs. 360, Crescents have ruled at and about Rs. 98 3/4 Cum Dividend Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 655; Lakhmidas Mill Shares have changed hands at Rs. 380. Manekji Petits closed at Rs 3,055. Press Shares are unchanged with little doing. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs 457 1/2 X. D. Amedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs 560. Amedabad Dholka at Rs 100; the rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

## NEW STANDING COMMITTEE.

The result of the ballot for the election of members of the new Standing Committee by the Councillors, at their meeting on Thursday, is that the following are said to have been elected :—Mr. A. Tod, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Kazi-Kabirudin, Mr. Fazalbhoy Carrimbhai Ebrahim, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, Dr. Cowasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia, and Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri............... | 4 | 4 | 20 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.... | 16 | 10 | 29 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi .................. | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada .... | 16 | 9 | 29 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...... | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| G Mahim and Worli ......... | 14 | 8 | 16 |
| Water Division ............... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals....................... | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| Total........ | 68 | 47 | 128 |
| Total plague deaths to date.. | 140,073 | | |
| Same date last year ..... | 171 | 163 | 304 |

POISONED WOUNDS.

Itching Skin Disease Caught at Work—Cured by Zam-Buk.

Miss Christina Campbell, of 5, Tennant Street, Renfrew, a bright Scottish lassie of sixteen summers, said to a "paisley Observer" reporter:—

"About the back end of last year I went to learn the polishing trade, and I had not been at it long when my hands broke out into a rash of pimples. I suppose the chemicals had poisoned my skin. The affection spread, and my hands and arms had, for a time, the appearance of rough sandpaper. They were intolerably itchy, and I applied all kinds of ointments and lotions, but these had only the effect of increasing the irritation, without remedying the trouble in the least. After a time the pimples began to discharge and the disorder spread to my face, my lips and nose becoming affected in the same manner. The suppurating pimples developed into sores; I fell sick and could eat nothing, and at last had to keep to my bed. The sores attacked my eyelids, binding them so fast that I could not open my eyes. For four days I was totally blind, and, to add to my suffering, a large boil broke out on my arm. It was then that my mother read about Zam-Buk, and we anointed all the sore parts with the balm. The soothing effect was wonderful, and after one or two applications of Zam-Buk, my eyelids unbound, and I could see again. Then the boil on my arm broke; and from then onward, my improvement was steady and sure. In a few days all the sores, even the big one on my arm healed up, and the unhealthy skin scaled off in a sort of scurf, leaving my skin as smooth and fresh as ever. It is now ten months since I was cured by Zam-Buk, so I may safely say that my recovery is permanent."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention, and should be every home's first-aid. Price Re. 1/-and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 27th April, 1907.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALDWORTH—April 6, at Laverstock Vicarage, Salisbury, the wife of the Rev Arthur Aldworth, of a daughter.

CONGREVE—April 4, at 3 Savile Row, W., Lay Irene Congreve, of a son.

COOK—April 2, at Scarborough, the wife of the Rev. H. Arnold Cook, of a son.

COLLINS—April 4, at 18 Walton Street, S. W., the wife of the Hon. S. O. Henn Collins, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

GRANGER—April 2, at 9 Wellington Road, Oxton, Cheshire, the wife, of Capt. T. C. Granger, 3rd batt. Loyal North Lancashire Regt, of a daughter.

HOPE—April 8, at 4 Whitehall Court, London, S. W., the wife of Lord Francis Pelham Clinton Hope, of a son.

HUME—April 2, at Underriver, Sevenoaks, the wife of Col. C. V. Hume. Military Attache. Tokio, of a daughter.

NORFOLK—At Donnevid Villa, Saltash, the wife of Comdr. S. B. Norfolk, R. N., his Majesty's ship Empress of India, of a son.

NUTTING—March 31, at Inglewood, Taranaki, New Zealand, the wife of E. S. Nutting, M. D. of a son.

POTTS—April 4, at The Rise, Whitchurch, Oxon, the wife of Capt. T. Moffett Potts, Coast Guard Administration, Egypt, of a son.

PAYNTER—April 7, at 30 Cadogan Place, the wife of Lieut.-Col Paynter, of Boskenna, Cornwall, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARNOLD-FORSTER—TUCKER—April 2, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Lieut. F. Delafield Arnold-Forster, R. N., to Georgina Mary, daughter of Alfred Tucker.

BAYNES—BAXTER—April 4, at Putley Church, Herefordshire, Geoffrey Baynes (late 3rd King's Own Hussars) to Edith Emily, daughter of George Baxter, of Oldcastle.

BLACKETT—BAGENAL—April 6, at Stapleton Church, Co. Carlow, Capt. William Stewart Burdett Blackett, late Grenadier Guards, to Kathleen Prudence Eirene, daughter of Beauchamp F. Bagenal, Esq.

COLE—ROWSELL—April 3, at St. Mary's Church, Bexley, George Henry Crozier Cole, son of the late Capt. Crozier Cole, to Lettice Emily, daughter of the late S. J. Rowsell of Bexley, Kent.

COOTE—ROBINSON—April 3, at St. Anne's Cathedral, Belfast, Bernard Trotter, son of Sir Algernon Coote, Bart., H. M. L., of Ballyfin House, Queen's County, to Grace Harriet, daughter of the Dean of Belfast and Mrs. Robinson.

ERRINGTON—YEO—April 6, at St. Mary's, Kilburn, George Henry Errington, of Chadwell and Ashbourne, lieutenant, 4th North Staffordshire Regt., to Ivy Margaret Yeo, daughter of the late Thomas Yeo.

FERGUSSON—GRANT—April 6, at St. Stephen's, Rochester Row, K. Fergusson to A. E. Grant, daughter of the late Admiral H. D. Grant, C. B.

LLOYD—SPRIGGS—April 3, at St. Mark's, Rosherville, the Rev. Ernest Llewellyn, son of the Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd, Foochow, China, to Rhoda Marion Lister, daughter of the late Thomas Whillier Spriggs.

LONG—JACKSON—April 3, at Ashover Church, Lieut. Clement Loftus Long, R. N., son of the late Rear-Admiral Samuel Long, to Mary Florence, daughter of the late John P. Jackson.

THOMAS—BELCHER—April 4, at the Parish Church, St. Michael-in-Lewes, Surg. Arthur Richard Thomas, R. N., son of Capt. Alfred Thomas, R. N. (retired), of Cranleigh, Surrey, to Florence Belcher, daughter of the late William Belcher, M. D., of Bandon, Co. Cork.

TURNER—OMMANNEY—April 2, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Major Reginald George Turner, Indian Medical Service, son of the late Surg.-Major A. F. Turner, Army Medical Dept., to Maria Beatrice, widow of the late Rev. Walter Ommanney.

WALKER—MOLESWORTH—Feb. 23, at the Cathedral, Melbourne, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. G. Walker, V. C., 4th Goorkha Rifles, son of the late Dept. Surg.-Gen. Walker, to Margaret Alice Elaine, daughter of Judge Molesworth.

WILLIAMS—O'NEILL—April 3, at St. Swithin's Southsea, Lieut. Thomas O. H. Williams, R. N., son of Harry Williams, Esq., R. N., J. P., to Nora, daughter of the late C. O'Neill, Esq., of Tyrone, and Mrs. O'Neill, of Southsea.

DEATHS.

COKAYNE FRITH—April 6, at 5 Victoria Park, Dover, widow of the late Major C. Cokayne Frith, aged 81.

HOGG—April 3, at Cairo, Ernest Charles, late lieutenant Royal Navy, son of the late Charles Swinton Hogg, Administrator-General of Bengal, aged 42.

MACLEAY—April 4, at Fairfield. Court, Eastbourne, Alexander Caldcleugh Macleay, C. B., honorary colonel 3rd batt. Seaforth Highlanders, J. P. for Hants.

PELL—April 7, at Longwood, Torquay, Albert Pell, of Haselbeach, Northampton, aged 87.

RHODES—April 4, at Dalham Hall, Newmarket, Capt. Ernest Frederic Rhodes, son of the late F. W. Rhodes, aged 54.

SCARBROUGH—April 3, in London, the Dowager-Countess of Scarbrough.

### ADEN.

DEATH.

BANAJEE—April 25, at Aden, Bai Navajbai wife of Framjee Nowrojee Banajee and daughter of late Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla. The Oothamna ceremony will take place to-day at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at her fathers bungalow at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, opposite to Kemp's shop.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COWAN—April, 22 at Bangalore. the wife of Captain A. G. Cowan, 7th Punjabis, of a daughter.

HOWES—April 20, at the residence of Mrs. A. D. Carmody, Bellary, the wife of H W. P. Page Howes, 25th Battery, R F. A., of a son.

THOMPSON—April, 21 at Mysore, to the Rev. and Mrs Edgar Thompson, a daughter.

VERINI—April, 22 at the Bank House, Negapatam, to Mr. and Mrs. Verini, of the Bank of Madras, a son.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m., Sun sets, 6h. 59m., High water, 10-55m., 11-1a., Low water, 4-34m., 4-51a.

Native General Library, annual meeting, 6 to 9 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m., Sun sets, 6h. 59m., High water, 11-39m., 11-39a., Low water, 5-7m., 5-33a.

A MAHARAJAH IN BOMBAY.—His Highness the Maharajah of Dharanghudra, with seven followers arrived in Bombay yesterday from his State, and is putting up at Watson's Hotel.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S. S. *Oceana* will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Wednesday the 1st proximo.

BURGLARY.—Gungabai, a Hindu widow, residing at De Souza Street, reported to the police that some one committed burglary in her house during her absence, yesterday afternoon, and made off with her ornaments valued at Rs. 1,260.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GRIEVANCES.—The travelling public of the districts between Virar and Bhayander are informed that to-morrow a Public Meeting will be held at Virar, opposite the Railway Station, near the Tank, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time). The object of the meeting is to form a Railway Passengers' Association for the purpose of securing redress of grievances from the Railway Co., and it is hoped that all interested will make it convenient to attend the meeting.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March............. | Our New Commander...... | Latann |
| Overture ......... | Raymond ................ | Thomas |
| Selection from ...... | The Orchid .............. | Ivan Caryll |
| Valse ............. | Love and life in Vienna... | Komzak |
| Selection ........... | Florodora .............. | Stuart |
| Incidental Music to... | Monsieur Beaucaire....... | Rosse |
| American Patrol ...... | U. S. A. ................ | Coxmore |

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. MacNeill, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March............. | Pro Patria ............ | Clark |
| Overture ........... | William Tell ............ | Rossini |
| Selection ........... | The Earl and the Girl..... | Clark |
| American Sketch ..... | By the Swanee River ...... | Myddleton |
| Selection ........... | The Orchid ............. | Monckton |
| Serenade ........... | The Warblers ............ | J. Parry |

A DISHONEST COMPOUNDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power prosecuted Peter Francis Parera, a Goanese compounder in the Fort establishment of Messrs. Kemp and Company, for stealing a pair of spectacles valued at Rs. 5, the property of the firm. It appeared that the accused was seen yesterday going into that portion of the shop where he had no business to go. Mr. J. Rose, an assistant, kept a close watch over him, and searched him, as he returned, when a pair of spectacles was found concealed in his coat pocket. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship considering that this was the accused's first offence and that he had hitherto been of good behaviour, sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 30.

AMAZING LENIENCY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Atmaram Balkrishna, a Hindu, with causing grievous hurt to a woman named Luxmi, by knocking out two of her teeth. Mr. Deivi, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that the complainant and the accused were tenants in a house at Kamatipura. They quarrelled over a passage, common to both the tenants. Last night, the complainant closed the passage and went to bed. The accused returned home late at night and finding the passage closed, he kicked up a row, when the complainant opened the passage for him. An altercation ensued, and the accused with his clenched fist hit the complainant on her face, knocking two of her teeth out and loosening five more. His Lordship convicted the accused of the offence, but taking into consideration the fact that provocation was given to him by the complainant, he sentenced him to one day's imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 35, which was ordered to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.

## THE RECENT JUSTICES' ELECTION.

### Further Proceedings.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, his Honour, the learned Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, resumed the further hearing of the petition filed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and Mr. H. A. Wadia, praying for declaration that the recent Justices' election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation was null and void by reason of its not being a fair and free one.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. Bhaishanker of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Co., appeared for the petitioners; Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit of Messrs. Dikshit and Co., appeared for Sir P. M. Mehta; and Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., represented the other respondents.

MR. KENT'S EVIDENCE.

The proceedings commenced by examining Mr. Robert Jackson Kent, Executive Engineer. He said he voted for Mr. Harrison's ticket. The paper was sent to him at his office. At one time he thought Sir P. M. Mehta's name ought to have been included in the ticket. This was mentioned to Mr. Harrison by the witness. Mr. Harrison said that Sir P. M. Mehta would get into the Corporation through other channels.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan, the witness said that but for his promise to Mr. Harrison, he would have voted for Sir P. M. Mehta. When he promised to vote for the ticket he did not personally know the members of the ticket. He looked to Mr. Harrison to make a wise and proper selection. Witness asked certain gentlemen in the Public Works Secretariat if they would vote for the ticket and they promised to do so. No one hesitated.

Mr. Acworth: Did you press anyone to vote against his conscience? Witness: Certainly not.

Witness said he was on the Corporation and it was his opinion that in certain matters municipal reforms was necessary. The object of the movement was to secure greater independence of voting in the Corporation.

MAJOR J. H. MACDONALD'S EVIDENCE.

Examined by Mr. Jinnah, the witness said he made no previous promise to vote for Mr. Harrison's ticket.

Mr. Jinnah: Did you tell any one that you would probably vote for the ticket?

Witness: I have a recollection that on the day of the election, the Surgeon-General made a casual remark about it and I said I was undecided. That was all the reference I remember to have made of the ticket.

Mr. Jinnah: You never spoke to anyone how you would vote till the day of the election?

Witness: One evening I had a discussion with my father on the subject. I told him that I wished to have liberty to use my own discretion. He did not particularly ask me to vote for the ticket.

Mr. Jinnah: Where and when did you make up your mind?

Witness: In the Municipal Hall, on the election day.

Mr. Jinnah: What was your reason for voting for these sixteen men?

Witness: There were two reasons. First I was voting for the principle. Secondly, I thought that the sixteen men included in the ticket, barring Sir P. M. Mehta, was as good as any other.

Mr. Jinnah: What was the principle on which you have voted?

Witness: It appeared to me that Sir P. M. Mehta had too much influence in the Corporation over a majority of members, and my object was to put a stop to that influence if possible.

Examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan, the witness said that Sir P. M. Mehta was better than some of the sixteen men on the ticket and was as good as others.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: If Sir P. M. Mehta was better than several of the sixteen men in the ticket, why did you not vote for him?

Witness: I was very undecided about voting for Sir P. M. Mehta till the last, because I did not agree with his views and it was only for his experience that I had an idea of voting for him. But when I came to the Municipal Hall on the election day and saw the way in which his representatives were carrying matters I found the confidence I had on his side had gone. I saw them using very strong language towards the Commissioner on the question of the private voting paper.

That is the reason why you did not vote for Sir P. M. Mehta? Yes.

MR. FRASER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. L. G. Fraser, Editor of the "Times of India," examined by Mr. Jinnah, said he joined Mr. Harrison's movement in July or August last year. Mr. Harrison spoke to him about it first. The idea of the movement was to effect reforms in the Corporation, that is to say, to upset the party which was then in power and in particular to upset the dominating influence of Sir P. M. Mehta and his blind followers.

Mr. Jinnah: And with that object you started the movement?

Witness: Personally I had practically no concern for a long time with the movement. Occasionally I met Mr. Harrison and had casual discussions with him, but did not take very active interest in the movement until my return from the Persian Gulf in the early part of December.

I take it, then, that you started to take a very active interest after December? From the beginning to the end I did not take active personal part in the movement except that I frequently discussed it with Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison discussed with me from time to time different phases of the movement and asked me what I thought about it. I was not an active worker except in a very limited sense.

When Mr. Harrison had discussions with you from time to time, you gave him your opinion? Precisely.

And you gave him any information that you can give him and guided him? I did not think that Mr. Harrison required any guidance.

You considered him quite competent? Certainly.

Mr. Jinnah: You gave him information also?

Witness: I do not think I gave him much information.

Mr. Jinnah: What did you do then? Witness: I discussed the broad question of policy.

Mr. Jinnah: You could not have discussed the policy over and over again?

Witness: I do not mean the broad policy of the movement, but the tactics as to who should form the ticket. He asked many people's opinions.

Mr. Jinnah: You suggested the names of sixteen persons?

Witness: I do not think I ever suggested any name on my own account, but I gave him my opinion on various names that were suggested.

Mr. Jinnah: You never suggested any names to him?

Witness: Yes. I did suggest names at different times.

Mr. Jinnah: And some of the names that you suggested were in the ticket?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jinnah: Was that in December or before?

Witness: Partly before, and partly in December.

Mr. Jinnah: Apart from the broad principles of policy was there any other discussion in regard to the movement?

Witness: I think at times. I probably discussed with Mr. Harrison every feature in connection with the movement, such for instance, voting papers, and questions of that kind.

You did so to the very end? Yes.

Mr. Jinnah: I take it that you gave Mr. Harrison every possible help that lay in your power?

Witness: I cannot say that I gave him any active help in the work of the organisation.

Mr. Jinnah: Did you help him in getting votes?

Witness: I got one vote and that voter did not vote for the whole ticket.

Mr. Jinnah: Did you speak to any other voters?

Witness: I spoke to several.

Mr. Jinnah: Who suggested that the name of Mr. Gell should be included in the ticket?

Witness: I think that suggestion came from Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Jinnah: Who was the one voter that you spoke of?

Witness: Mr. Hirjibhoy Ghellabhai Padamsey. He was my one ewe lamb (laughter)

Mr. Jinnah: Was there any other voter you spoke to?

Witness: Yes, Mr. Ahmed Deoji.

Mr. Jinnah: Is he not a follower of H. H. the Aga Khan?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jinnah: Did he promise to vote for the ticket?

Witness: Yes, he did. I saw him a fortnight before the election.

Mr. Jinnah: Had you then the telegram from H. H the Aga Khan?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jinnah: Did you tell Mr. Ahmed that you had the telegram from H. H. the Aga Khan?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jinnah: Have you got the draft of the telegram you sent to H. H. the Aga Khan?

Witness: I have not. I tore it up in a couple to days.

Mr. Jinnah: Have you got H. H. the Aga Khan's reply?

Witness: I have.

Mr. Jinnah: Will you kindly produce it?

Witness: I regret to say I am unable to produce it, because I regard it a confidential communication sent to me in my capacity as Editor.

EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Continuing, witness said it was not his practice to make public such communications of which I receive many from all sorts of people.

Mr. Jinnah, very well. I ask the Court to direct Mr. Fraser to produce the telegram.

The Chief Judge: He claims privilege.

EDITORIAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Jinnah said that privilege is not granted by law to such communications and there is no provision in the Evidence Act. Mr. Fraser could not therefore legally claim any privilege and he would ask the Court to make him produce the document.

The Chief Judge: Mr. Fraser, have you any objection to show the telegram?

The witness: I take it that your Honour will return it to me after perusing it without raising the general question afterwards. I take it that if it passes through your hands, it does not follow that you will pass it to the learned counsel there, but you will hand it back to me, so that I can refuse to disclose it.

The Chief Judge: Have you any objections to show it to the Counsel only.

Mr. Fraser: Very much.

The Chief Judge: Was it shown to Mr. Ahmed Dewji?

Mr. Fraser: No, only the purport of a certain portion was told him, the same purport which was published subsequently in the *Times of India*.

The Chief Judge: It is extremely hard to tell Mr. Fraser to disclose the contents of a private communication made to him as the Editor of his paper.

Mr. Jinnah: It may be hard, but we are directly concerned with the contents of that telegram.

Continuing, Counsel submitted that Mr. Fraser cannot claim privilege. His case is that by virtue of this telegram Mr. Fraser got certain voters to vote for him under the plea of spiritual influence.

Mr. Acworth submitted that Mr. Jinnah should first prove that the followers of H. H. the Aga Khan were influenced by the telegram and then ask for its production. Let them call Mr. Ahmed Deoji to say what representation was made to him about the telegram and whether he was unduly influenced by it. As a matter of fact Mr. Ahmed Deoji had already promised his votes before the receipt of the telegram.

The Chief Judge: My ruling would be that the telegram should be produced, but the question is whether I have power to carry it into effect.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that under section 508 of the Municipal Act, the Court could compel the witness to produce the document, and if the witness did not obey the order, the Court could deal with him under section 83 of the Small Causes Court Act for contempt of Court.

The Chief Judge: Mr. Fraser, have you anything to say as to why you do not wish to produce the telegram.

Mr. Fraser: Apart from the general question of Editorial privilege, I am ready if the procedure of the Court allows it to submit it to your honour alone but not to the Counsel. If that is not possible, I shall with great deference to the Court, respectfully decline to produce it. If your Honour will see it, you will at once recognise, and how imperative it is, that I cannot produce the whole telegram and that the whole contents could not be generally disclosed. Further the whole of it has nothing to do with the case.

The Chief Judge: Then may I take it that you refuse to produce the telegram.

Mr. Fraser: Yes, your Honour, with due deference.

The Chief Judge then passed an order fining Mr. Fraser. Rs. 50. The amount was at once paid.

Mr. Jinnah then applied for time to get a copy of the telegram from the Telegraph Office.

Mr. Fraser suggested that he would show the telegram to the Chief Judge and then point out certain words, which were absolutely immaterial to the present case. If his Honour considered that they were immaterial, he would eliminate those words and then show it to the learned Counsel with the Court's assurance that those words had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Jinnah declined to accept the suggestion, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday.

## DISPUTE BETWEEN BROTHER AND SISTER.

The Joint Sub-Judge of Thana has lately disposed of an interesting suit, filed by Chimanbai, widow of Yesoba Ramchandra Purao, against her younger brother, Damoder Raghoba Ravate, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., both belonging to Somawaneshi Kshatryia caste of Worlee, Bombay. Chimanbai stated in her plaint that her husband died over 6 years ago, leaving property worth about Rs. 22,000, that after the death of her husband she entrusted the defendant with the management of her affairs, that Damoder sold her properties and paid the debts due by her husband, that Damoder having availed himself of complete confidence, induced her in October 1903 to convey to him her property at Chembur, without paying any consideration, and by misrepresenting certain things to her, actually got her to execute a conveyance for the nominal value of Rs. 750 and to transfer the property in his name in the Government records. Chimanbai attributed fraud to the defendant, and prayed to the Court that the sale deed of the Chembur property be declared to have been obtained fraudulently from her by her brother, and that the same be set aside and cancelled. The case extended to several hearings, after which, the Court gave its verdict for the plaintiff. The Court found that there were very cogent reasons to hold that Damoder, the defendant, acted fraudulently all along, and was assisted in that fraud, by a Marwadi named Sokha, and ordered the sale deed to be set aside and cancelled, and further ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff her costs and to bear his own.

## COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

The Thirty-first annual meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Thursday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane; Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey presiding.

The Directors' report stated, among other things as follows: From the balance-sheet it will be observed that your Company, during the year under report, has been able to make only a very small profit, amounting to Rs. 1979-14-2, and the cause of this insignificant figure, your Directors regret to inform you, is due to the fact that there was no combination in Pressing and Ginning Joint working during the year, at the majority of the different up-country stations where your Company owns Ginning and Pressing Factories. The Directors, however, propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 30 per share out of the equalization of Dividend Fund of the Company. Two of your Directors, Messrs. Karsandas Dharamsey and Lalji Naranji retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the year ending 30th September 1906, and to fix their remuneration. Your Company's properties at the different up-country stations have been insured against Fire for Rs. 4,22,100.

The Director's report and audited accounts were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 30 per share, free of Income tax, was declared. Messrs. Karsandas Dharamsey and Laljee Naranjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Dwarkadas Odhowjee and Harjivan Sunderdas were appointed auditors. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO.

The adjourned ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Company, Frere Road, Bombay, Mr. H. Kreis presiding. The following extracts are taken from the Directors' report :—

The Company has earned, during the year under review, a net profit of Rs 1,08,199-10-10, which, added to the balance of last year, Rs. 4,939-2-2, gives a total of Rs. 1,13,138-13-0, out of which an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 10,500-0-0 (equal to Rs. 6 per share), was declared for the half year ending 30th June 1906, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,02,638-13 0 available for distribution, which your Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows: Rs 24,500-0-0 in payment of a dividend for the second half-year at the rate of Rs. 14-0-0 per share. Rs. 21,100-0-0 depreciation. Rs. 15,000-0-0 carried to Reserve Fund Account, which added to the last balance of Rs. 2,98,000-0-0, will then amount to Rs. 3,13,000-0-0. Rs. 5,000-0-0 Funds for equalizing Dividends, which will then amount to Rs. 42,500-0-0. Rs. 8,000-0-0 Building Funds Account, which will then amount to Rs. 47,500-0-0. Rs. 15,000-0-0 Renewals of Machinery Account, which will then amount to Rs. 65,000-0-0. Rs. 14,038-13-0 balance to be carried to next year's account.

Your directors regret to have to announce the death of their colleague and Chairman of the Company, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, which occurred in the month of September last and who took a very keen interest in matters concerning the welfare of the business and rendered valuable services to the Company for a number of years past.

The directors' report and audited balance sheet made up to 31st December, 1906, were received and adopted and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 14 per share was declared.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

**The Bombay Gazette.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

## JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

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IN the course of a long article in the *National Review*, "Dalni Vostock"—whether a real or assumed name matters not—deals with the charges brought against Japan of favouring her own commercial interests at the expense of other nations in Manchuria. He tells us plainly that apart from all questions of principle, it may be said that the traveller in Manchuria will not meet with such evidence as will support the contention that the influx of Japanese manufacturers is responsible for the sudden fall in demand for foreign goods. That Japanese manufacturers look for a large market in that country is true and that the low price of their goods has already secured for them a considerable sale the retailers of Mukden are ready to admit, and British and American makers have undoubtedly to recognise for the future, the presence—the perfectly natural and legitimate presence—of a keen competitor in the coarser and cheaper class of goods. The view held in Manchuria itself with regard to the present depression in trade is that the large sums undoubtedly left in the country by the lavish, spendthrift Russian Army are still in the hands of the farmers and peasants, and that, although they have not yet, they eventually will find their way to the merchant classes. It must also be borne in mind, urges M. Vostock, that Manchuria is above all an agricultural country, dependent for its prosperity upon the culture of the soil, and it would be absurd to suppose that its people have not felt the severe strain of those upon two years' war. "It was one of the shrewdest of the men engaged in the cotton industry of Japan," writes M. Vostock, who long since told him that he "looked for a decrease rather than an increase in his export trade as the immediate result of the war. Let it be conceded then, that it is too soon as yet to pass any final judgment upon the charge of bad faith against the Government of Japan or at least that the judgment, if passed, is the non-committal one of Not Proven." Still it is not denied that Japan in Manchuria is not the exemplary nation we would desire our allies to be—in another sense. A swarm of Japanese "ne'er-do-weels" have swept over the land and hosts of shameless courtesans ply their trade in the open market in the broad light of day. Dishonesty in trade, the arbitrary appropriation of property without adequate payment, the shameless flaunting of vice in the streets, all these things are, theoretically at any rate, cardinal sins in the eyes of the Chinese, and the Japanese by their conduct in Manchuria, have given them every excuse for regarding them with disgust and for contemptuously applying to them the scornful phraseology of one of the expressive sayings of the country—"Men living the life of birds and beasts.'

We are asked to make allowance for some measure of licence at the conclusion of a great war and to believe that with the gradual withdrawal of military occupation and the institution in its place of a responsible civil administration much that is evil now iwll undoubtedly be set right. But M. Vostock declares that the most casual observer cannot fail to perceive that immense harm has already been done and that nothing short of a complete and drastic change of policy can possibly justify the pretentious claim which has not infrequently been advanced, that "the success of Japanese arms in Manchuria denotes the triumph of the civilisation of the East over the bullying barbarism of the West." On questions of propriety and decorum it seems Japan in Manchuria leaves very much to be desired, though on the charges of bad faith against the Government and low morality against Japanese traders we must still suspend judgment. There is, it seems, a tangible feeling of uneasiness among Chinese and Europeans alike that preferential treatment is being accorded to Japanese as opposed to foreign goods. This belief—though unsupported by definite proof—"at least claims consideration from the persistence and universality with which it is held." It is believed throughout the Far East that Japanese goods for Manchuria receive largely advantageous treatment at the hands, both of the Japanese shipping firms and of the Manchurian Railway administration. But this belief is traceable to the allegations of the *Asahi* newspaper concerning the formation of a guild of Kansai cotton textile companies for the exportation of cotton goods to Manchuria. It was not only stated by the Japanese journal that the Government had decided to make loans on cotton textiles and other goods intended to be exported to Manchuria, but that the Government would carry out negociations with a view to securing for carriage—or half-rate carriage—by the Manchurian Railway for a period of one year and with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha for similar privileges by their steamers. But to offer these terms as to Railway carriage would be a distinct breach of Japan's undertaking to maintain the Open Door and there is still no proof that she has failed in her undertaking.

Regarding the charge of general commercial immorality, many conflicting opinions have been from time to time expressed. The writer in the *National Review* points out that with the birth of industrial Japan some twenty year ago, a new factor was ushered into the arena of Far Eastern competition, and with the sudden and enormous expansion of her ambitions and her production, following upon her meteoric appearance as a planet in the international firmament at the close of the Sino-Japan War, Japan, in the character of a commercial rival, has already assumed, in the minds of some, portentous and alarming proportions. The writer also shows that as a producer of cotton yarns Japan competes successfully with the Indian manufacturers in Chinese markets, and as a weaver of the coarser grades of cotton cloths she is destined to enter into fierce rivalry with the looms of the United States. "But more than all, perhaps, the German is crying out at the arrival of a new and successful competitor at his own particular game—the production of that heterogeneous collection of goods known euphemistically as 'fancy articles,' cheap and nasty, and usually inferior copies of superior goods: clocks, lamps, ornaments, glassware, crockery, enamel, toilet accessories, and a hundred more." There is certainly no harm in this. But as Dalni Vostock points out, it is when he sells his goods under false colours that he gives genuine cause for complaint, and in this respect the average Japanese trader is unscrupulous to a degree. He takes the Chinese names of old-established firms, and he copies the wrappers and trade-marks of products firmly established upon the market, introducing such small differences as are not appreciable or intelligible to the Chinese mind. Commercial honesty depends upon the integrity of individual merchants and for many years there have been complaints against them. The Japanese merchant has not made what the Japanese statesman, the Japanese soldier or sailor has, and until he has at least reached the level of those with whom he competes, Japanese commercial morality, either in Manchuria or elsewhere, will remain at a low ebb.

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**THE DISARMAMENT QUESTION.** THE unfriendly comments in the French Government organ the *Temps* on the proposal to put the Limitation of Armaments on the Programme of the forthcoming Hague Conference, have started a lively discussion that lasted for some weeks. The latest contribution of importance is an article in the *Empire Review* by the well known author and journalist Edward Dicey. With refreshing candour this writer fires his broadside at the idea of disarmament of any kind. He advises the English Government to suppress all that foolish talk about a universal limitation of armaments for which some idealists claim official support; to maintain the existing naval supremacy and to look after the business of the old good firm of Great Britain on its own account, not with a weakly leaning on "Peace Parleaments" or Courts of Arbitration. A recent incident has thrown a glaring light on the motives that inspired the Freech official paper to the most determined opposition against Sir H Campbell-Bannerman's utterances. In an address to his subordinates the French General Bailloud had pointed to a war against Germany as an indispensable necessity. For this political peroration on the parade ground he was promply reprimanded, but in such a peculiar way, that the Government and the Chamber seemed rather to applaud him. For in what other sense could we interpret the words of the Prime Minister Clemenceau that the feelings to which General Bailloud had given an inopportune expression were shared by himself and by all Frenchmen, the only difference being that one part of the nation kept the idea of revenge nearest to their hearts without ever talking thereof, while many other Frenchmen are of too lively a temperament to master their expressions and conceal their thoughts. If then, according to this statement from the most competent quarters, the Franch nation fosters the idea of revenge for her defeat in 1870 as fervently as ever, it would be folly to expect from the French Government a sympathetic consideration of any proposal of Disarmament. The only reasonable sequel of their intentions is a permanent concentration of their fighting strength so as to be able at any moment when the political constellation favours their plans to attack Germany and take it by surprise. They ought to have before their eyes the example of Japan, that commenced hostilities in February, 1904, as soon as the newly acquired men-of-war arrived in Japanese waters and decided the naval superiority of the Island Empire.

For the same reason nobody could expect Germany to listen to any proposal of limitation of armaments. In the face of a neighbour who avowedly waits only for the proper moment for attacking her, she is obliged to be always on the watch for meeting the aggressor with sufficient force. Mr. Dicey is very emphatic on this point. In his opinion Germany will only be safe, as long as she keeps up her system of compulsory military service and looks upon her military glory as a vital question for her safety and national greatness. A nation of universal military service the Germans would remain only as long as the compulsory service is continued on the present lines. By any scheme of disarmament by which a considerable portion of the able-bodied Germans would be excluded from the rank and file, Germany would loose her national character and that natural superiority pace of increase of population. On the basis of this argumentation Mr. Dicey comes even to the conclusion, that a limitation of armaments that would bring the standing army of all great Powers to the same reduced level must be pronounted as objectionable even from a moral point of view. There is no second opinion about the immorality of the intentional limitation of issue as practised in most French families. Mr. Dicey looks upon the diminution of military strength as a deserved punishment for such an immoral practice. If we would now frustrate this natural penalty by means of international treaties, that would amount almost to a protection of vice. Great Britain as a country that professes to favour moral principles ought—for this reason—to abstain from advocating any limitation of armaments. Mr. Dicey sums up his arguments by the very plausible contention that every country ought to know best what sacrifices in men and money it is determined to make for the sake of its own armaments.

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**THE NILE RESERVOIR.** THE announcement has been definitely made that the Assouan Dam on the Nile is to be raised nineteen and a half feet in order to increase the volume of water available during the dry season. The dam is two thousand one hundred and eighty-five yards long and crosses the head of the Assouan Cataract of the Nile in one continuous straight line. It is pierced by 180 sluices worked by winches at the road level. When the mud-laden waters of the Nile are pouring down the river the sluices are left open and the river discharges through them without parting with its silt, which is so essential to the prosperity of Egypt. When the turbid flood has passed and the comparatively clear winter supply of the river has begun to arrive the sluices are closed and the reservoir filled. The sluices are usually closed about the 1st of December, and the reservoir is full at the end of 100 days. The demand for more water than the ordinary flow of the river provides begins about April, and for a couple of months or more the reservoir aids the river with its supplement. The new work will add enormously to the value of the reservoir. The decision was only taken after an exhaustive survey and examination of the river between Wadi Halfa and Khartoum, which proved that no suitable site for a dam of the required size and reservoir of the necessary capacity exist between those two places. The alternative, therefore, had to be adopted, and the effect of raising the dam will be to make the quantity of water stored two and a quarter times greater than that stored at present. The new supply of water will be sufficient to irrigate about one million acres. At present, about 950,000 acres of land, untilled for want of water, exist in the northern tracts of Egypt, a large part of which is Government property. It is proposed to use this additional water from the enlarged reservoir for reclaiming this land, which will cause increased wealth and increased revenue. The value of the increase in the cotton crop which this irrigation work will bring about is estimated at between £3,500,000 and £4,000,000 annually. Unfortunately, this scheme imposes on the Government the regrettable necessity of further submerging the Philæ Temple and other Nubian monuments. Every possible means will be taken to minimise the injury thus caused. An archæological survey from Halfa to Assouan has been made, and the different Archæological Societies have been invited to co-operate in this work. The estimated cost of increasing the height of the dam is £1,500,000, this sum including compensation to the inhabitants of Nubia whose lands will be submerged. The time required to complete the work is six years, so that not until 1913 will Egypt reap the full benefit of this large increase in the water-supply of the country.

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**BOMBAY CORPORATION.** THE newly elected Corporation appointed a President for the coming year on Thursday afternoon and to our mind made a wise selection. It was unfortunate perhaps that there should have been any opposition, but the majority of 41 to 20 was sufficiently pronounced to render Mr. Vithaldas sure of adequate support in the chair. That gentlemen confidently appealed to all members of the Corporation to grant to him the same measure of sympathy and support during the coming year that they had to his predecessors, being quite conscious of the fact that none of his predecessors stood in greater need of it than he is likely to. The appeal was not without ground for besides a demand being made on his patience by the too frequent raising of points of order he had what we hope may not be a mere foretaste of many incidents to follow, in the little "scrap" over the subject of the removal of the Municipal Auditor. We trust that Councillors will not merely give the President all the support he needs and asks for, but will also give each other credit for integrity and honesty of propose and unite with the sole object of conserving the interests of the city. We want no friction, no fighting; no insinuations and no unparliamentary language. And the sooner that is clearly recognised the better it will be for the Corporation and for the vast city whose destinies are to a great extent in their keeping.

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THE Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer *Capri* left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Imperator*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 26th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Persia*, from Japan, sailed from Hongkong for Bombay on the 26th instant.

H. M. S. HIGHFLYER, Captain C. S. Hickley, R.N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 22nd instant.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Tetomi Maru* sailed from Hongkong for Singapore yesterday.

IN accordance with the revised regulations of the Punjab University, the preliminary science training for medical students has been transferred from the Medical College to the Dover College, Lahore.

STATISTICS compiled at Washington shew that 1,200,000 decrees for divorce have been granted in the United States during the last twenty years, being an average of seventy decrees per annum for every 100,000 of the population.

LIEUTENANT DOVER, Punjab, has placed a sum of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Lahore Municipality for employment in providing facilities for persons who wish to evacuate their houses during the prevalence of the present plague epidemic in the city.

THE Punjab University will proceed in the present year to select, under the rules in force, a student for one of the scholarships offered by the Government of India to natives of India proceeding to England for further study.

THE Chinese Communications Department, according to the *Japan Times*, has to purchase the Peking Hankow Railway, the money to be collected from wealthy Chinese merchants in America and in South China. A Special Committee is to be appointed for the purpose.

H. M. S. HYACINTH, under the command of Captain A. W. Heneage, M.V.O., with Commodore Sir George J. S. Warrender, C.B., M.V.O., on board, returned to Bombay yesterday after visiting the Persian Gulf and Karachi, having left the latter port on the 24th instant.

From the 13th to the 19th instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 277 Hindus and 44 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 339 The death-rate was 34·6 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·4. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 1, small-box 2, fevers 100, bowel complaints 59, and other causes 177.

THERE are some ninety applicants for the post of Chief Engineer, Rangoon Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 1,500—2,000, the majority of whom are from Europe. According to a recent Resolution of the Committee, the applications will be submitted to the Chief Engineer, Government of Burma, on whose report the selection of the successful candidate will be made by the Committee.

THE Ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for two Elective Trustees of the Port, to sit during the absence of Messrs. H. E. E. Proctor and Mr. F. W. Bickel, resulted as follows:—Mr. Donald N. Graham, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., (in place of Mr. Proctor); Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., (in place of Mr Bickel).

ANOTHER sensation has been added to the Ceylon *cause celebre*, the Attygalle murder case, by the suicide of Mr. John Kotalawala, brother-in-law of the late Mr. Attygalle, and the third accused in the present trial. Kotalawala, who was being defended by Mr. Thornhill, of the Calcutta Bar, poisoned himself on Saturday night with corrosive sublimate, and died within a couple of hours. He was formerly an Inspector of Police in Ceylon.

A HEADMASTER to whom some official enquiries about Secondary education were addressed has angrily informed the National Union of Teachers that there is no Secondary education in his school; "It is all first-class!"

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

## MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME.

## The Nairobi Incident.

## LORD CROMER.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

THERE are times when one is proud of the House of Commons. The greatest detractor of the "talking-ship" as some people call the mother of Parliaments could not find any fault with the demeanour of its members, when Sir Edward Grey made yesterday his momentous and entirely unexpected announcement with reference to the deeply retirement of Lord Cromer from his great and unique position in India. At any moment the withdrawal of his guiding hand from the country which he has lifted from financial and administrative chaos to orderliness and prosperity must have created a profound impression; his enforced disappearance at the present juncture is if not exactly a calamity at any rate a great inconvenience, though happily it means no change in policy and everybody is sure that he will have a capable successor in Sir Eldon Gorst. Sir Edward Grey in making his statement betrayed some emotion which was reflected throughout the House, and it is a good thing for Mr. J. M. Robertson that he did not venture to interpose, as judging from his past actions he might conceivably have done. The communication from Lord Cromer read to the House will be an historical document. It was as follows:—"I have arrived at the conclusion that I must ask you to accept my resignation. I have done so after very full consideration and consultation with my medical adviser and Sir Stephen Mackenzie, who is here. I am most anxious that it should be particularly understood that the reasons which have induced me to take this step are wholly due to the state of my health, and that no political considerations of any kind whatever are in any way connected with it. More especially I desire to say that nothing could be more effective or generous than the manner in which the present Government has supported me. It has been the greatest pleasure to me to serve under you, and it is with extreme regret that I shall break my official connection with you. After spending, however, forty-nine years in the public service I am thoroughly worn out, and I am really unable to support any longer the excessive strain which my work here entails. I feel also that I do not possess the health and strength which are necessary to do justice to all the very important interests involved. Both doctors are quite agreed that it is necessary that I should give up my work." Though regretting the state of Lord Cromer's health everyone present seemed relieved to find that his illness is not of a diplomatic character and that his relations with the present Government have been and one so eminently satisfactory. Sir E. Grey one of the successes of the present administration, perhaps the greatest not excluding Mr. John Burns, acquitted himself of a difficult task with great credit to himself and equally felicitous was Mr. Balfour. "Only history, said the leader of the Opposition, can give an adequate estimate of the work which Lord Cromer has done in Egypt, but we know enough and can survey with sufficient accuracy the magnitude of that work to feel how marvellous are the moral and material labours which he has gone through, and to admire the manner in which, amid international and other difficulties which might well have wearied out the patience of any less resolute administrator, he has carried through the great task committed to him. No honours in the power of the Crown to bestow can be too great a reward for Lord Cromer's inestimable services, and it is to be hoped that if it is agreeable to him he will receive a popular welcome on his return to England. Lord Milner will receive the sympathies of many people who appreciate his high capacity and immense courage. He narrowly escaped being Viceroy of India. He now loses an opportunity which at one period of his career seemed almost certain to come to. A few years ago if anybody asked who Lord Cromer's successor would probably be the answer I am sure would be "Lord Milner." Such is luck.

### MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME.

The great debate (if it be great) on the great scheme of military reform (if it be great) propounded by Mr. Haldane began on Tuesday in a House that was certainly larger but not very much larger than what we are accustomed to see at an Indian Budget sitting. Mr. Wyndham set the ball rolling by proposing on behalf of the Front Opposition bench an amendment declaring that the proposals of the Government would have the effect of destroying the Militia, would discourage the Yeomanry, and impose new and uncertain liabilities on the Volunteers, and would not in a time of national peril provide an adequate force for home defence or prompt support for the Regular Army in the field. His contention was that Mr. Haldane's scheme is incoherent, is not in consonance with the genius of our people or the exigencies of our Empire, and it has this last and fatal defect that it will prevent and delay the despatch of an expedition, upon which so much care has been bestowed, until after six months of war has elapsed. It might even, if unrest should prevail during that period of feverish preparation, inflict a graver injury on the State. It might tie down the Navy to the vicinity of these shores at a time when our national existence would depend upon our Navy being perfectly free to operate at any distance and in any direction. The speech was well reasoned and gentlemanly as is always the case with Mr. Wyndham whose style is not that of a subsequent critic of the Bill, Mr. Arnold Forster. So far the most damaging criticism Mr. Haldane has to meet has come from his own side. I do not refer to the Trade Unionists who are suspicious that the measure may only be the prelude to conscription, and who do not altogether trust the present Secretary of State for War but to Sir Charles Dilke. The Right Hon. Baronet spoke much more effectively than usual for although his speeches are always as informing as those of the late Sir George Campbell used to be he is not a specially attractive orator and he is as rule woefully wanting in imagination. I have not space to follow him in detail in all the objections he urged to the Territorial plan, but I may observe that he made the Army Council—the sacred trumvirate look rather small. The country has been asked to accept Mr. Haldane's proposals because the three distinguished Generals referred to one in favour of it. But as Sir Charles Dilke pointed out the same authorities have previously been equally in favour of diametrically schemes and "as individuals" are advocates of conscription. As the latter description was challenged in some quarters of the house Sir C. Dilke replied that two members of the Council had said so in public on several occasions and the third had said it private very often. His reasons for thinking that Mr. Haldane has greatly underestimated the cost of his proposals impressed the House and he had a hearty cheer when he administered his backhander to the effect that there is very little that is democratic about this territorial army. The section of the Labour members who serve under the Keir-Hardie banner have for some time been opposed to the Bill root and branch but trade Unionists of the type of Mr. J. Ward are willing to let the measure to Committee where they hope to democratise it. Mr. Ward in his speech on Wednesday declared that it is now more difficult for a man to rise from the ranks than it was a few years ago an allegation he supported by figures. From 1885 to 1899 the annual average of promotion from the ranks was 4 per cent.; from 1899 to 1902 it was only two per cent. The opinion of Mr. Ward and those who agree with him appears to be that 10 per cent. should be the figure; but are there a sufficiently large number of gratified men to satisfy this demand, and Mr. Ward is careful to point out that he only wishes men with the requisite qualification to be raised from the ranks to the position of commissioned officers.

### THE NAIROBI INCIDENT.

The *Daily Mail* is doing its best to work up an agitation against the sentences passed at Nairobi upon Captain Grogan and his companions on the public flogging of blacks for alleged insults on white women. I say alleged insults for it now appears according the official version of the affair that the offence committed by the chastised Africans—I suppose they were Africans and not Indians—was not so serious as at first seemed to be the case. When one talks of "insults" by blacks to white women one's thoughts naturally revert to those regrettable occurrences that so often occur in those parts of the United States where Judge Lynch still puts the law at defiance. According to the official version the behaviour so sternly punished was merely rudeness and disobedience, and this is borne out by the telegram sent to Lord Hindlip by Captain Grogan on March 17. In the message referred to Captain Grogan says:—"I have publicly flogged my rickshaw boys for deliberate insolence to ladies." He does not say what exactly the insolence consisted of and so far as I have seen no fuller details have been received here Captain Grogan adds:—"The crowd [at the flogging] was most orderly. The boys who were flogged applied for re-engagement the same evening." Amongst the correspondence in the Press is a letter to the *Standard* signed "Naivasha," the writer of which is known to myself personally as a man of much greater experience of East Africa than Captain Grogan and as good an Imperialist as is to be found anywhere. As "Naivasha" seems on the facts as we know them to put very clearly the rationale of the matter I quote it in full. I may mention that he wrote some days before any questions on the subject were asked in Parliament. He says:—

> With regard to the letter on the Nairobi trouble in your issue of the 5th inst., perhaps it would be as well to await further information before writing much on the subject. "Insulting white women" is a broad sort of accusation, and quite possibly may be found later on to be a more serious one than was deserved. To people who know Nairobi town, the affair seems rather comical, but it is not quite apparent how the Indian Penal Code, in the want of a Legislative Council and white police, can be responsible for what is said to have happened.
>
> Nairobi owes its existence solely to being chosen as the railway headquarters. Later, the Protectorate Government choose it as their headquarters also, presumably because there was no other town to choose anywhere else in the country off the coast. Mombasa and Kisumu, the termini of the railway, are at present the really important places in the country, and it is quite possible that mineral discoveries may cause Nairobi's decline to its original headquarter state, and transfer its commercial part elsewhere.
>
> The value of the upland country, as given in one of your contemporaries, seems to be slightly overstated. The lower lying portions, with their consequent unhealthiness, are making the country pay what it does now, mostly through the agency of Arab and Indian traders.
>
> Indians receive encouragement to go there and the country is well suited for them. The uplands are pleasant to live in, but the railway route to them is long, and their market very small, while white men cannot work much in the equatorial sun. If minerals are eventually found—I have still to hear they have been in payable quantities—white men will have a better chance of getting on there than at present, and when that happy time comes no one will be more pleased than the water.

In a letter I have received privately from him he alludes to the somewhat wild suggestion that Nairobi gaol might be stormed by Captain Grogan's friends. My correspondent writes:—"Nairobi gaol is intact, the reason perhaps being that the prisoners are not in it. Apartments in Mombassa Fort used to be the customary place for retirement. It is quite impossible that white men should be in any of the common gaols of the country confined with a horde of negroes as one writer has put it, and such remarks only show complete ignorance of the country." He, however, inclines to think that the justice of the case would have been met with a fine, and would like to hear of the remaining portion of the sentence being remitted. Captain Grogan who is, I believe, an officer of the Yeomanry, first came into notice by a journey on foot from the Cape to Cairo, a feat that has since been accomplished by a Hampstead lady, Miss Mary Hall. The Commissioner of British East Africa, Colonel James Hayes. Sadler, formerly of Baroda, was in England when all this trouble occurred, but he is now I understand on his way out. He was to have left London early this week *en route* for Nairobi, though curiously enough his departure has not been announced in the London papers, and Mr. Churchill is talking as if Colonel Hayes Sadler were still here. Government departments are proverbially timed and perhaps the Colonial Office have avoided publicity for fear it should be supposed that the state of affairs is none serious than it really is. It might be thought that Colonel Sadler had been sent out in a hurry though I fancy his leave has expired and that he has not left any sooner than he would have done if this unpleasant episode had not occurred.

### "IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA."

The "Imperial Gazetteer of India" which is now in the Press is, I understand, something more than a revision, in fact it is practically a new work and altogether on a much larger scale than the old one for which the late Sir W. W. Hunter was responsible. The present edition which was published as long ago as 1886 consists of fourteen volumes; the new issue will comprise 26 volumes. Sir William Hunter's general description of India was contained in one volume; in the new Gazetteer "India" will occupy four volumes and contain from such well-known authorities as General Sir E. Collen, Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich and the late Mr. W. T. Blandford, F. R. S., the last named of course dealing with the geological branch of the subject. Instead of these being only one map of India an entire volume will be devoted to atlases, and these I hear will include maps of the great cities like Bombay, Calcutta and a feature that will doubtless be appreciated by people living in out-of-the-way places where local guides are not always available. The fact that the printing is being done at the Oxford University Press is a guarantee that from a typographical point of view the "Gazetteer" will not be found wanting. The Indian Editor or Superintendent of Revision as I believe he is officially called is Mr. Richard Burn, I.C.S., and the English Editor, Mr. J. S. Cotton.

### OLLA PODRIDA.

The affected gentility of Suburbia, which is a thing to make angels weep, has caused the term "lodger" to be discarded in favour of the absurd and pretentious expression "paying guest." Now I read in one of the half-penny dailies beloved of shopboys and shopgirls in announcing the mysterious disappearance of a dressmaker from a little town in the Thames Valley says that she left her home about a fortnight ago "to visit *clients*." The italics are mine. I must put in a caveat against this attempt to abolish the well-established trisyllable "customer." New regulations regarding communications on military information to Press are published. "Officers and soldiers forbidden to publish or communicate, either directly or indirectly, to Press such information or their views on any military subject without special authority."

What about War Office clerks? Regulations further say officers and soldiers be held responsible for all statements contained in communications to their friends which may subsequently be published in Press. How are the authorities to find out unless an Editor tells and no Editor worthy of his position ever does tell. Finally O. and S. are not to prejudge questions which are under consideration of superior military authority by publication, anonymously or otherwise, of their opinions, and they are not to take part in public in discussion relating to orders, regulations, or instructions issued by their superiors."

I regret to have to announce the death of Mrs. Mull widow of one of the former proprietors of the *Times of India*, and later a member of the staff of the *Bombay Gazette*. I suppose that nobody ever said harder things of Mr. J. M. Maclean than did Mr. Mathias Mull, but when the latter broke with General Nassau Lees and Mr. Martin Wood his old opponent in the most generous way offered him a position on the *Bombay Gazette*. Mr. Maclean, whatever his faults may have been, was not vindictive, and I always thought this act one of exceptional magnanimity. Mr. Mull though not overburdened with the wisdom of the world was a kind gentle creature, and in his days of prosperity was always ready to befriend anyone who applied to him for assistance. Much sympathy is felt for the venerable Sir John Strachey in the loss he has just suffered by the death of his wife which occurred at 37, Cornwall Gardens, on Wednesday after a married life extending over half a century. Lady Strachey who must not be confused with the suffragist of the same name, who is the wife of Sir Richard Strachey, was a member of another well-known Anglo-Indian family, the Battens, and one of the first batch of ladies of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India instituted on the first anniversary of the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India.

LATER.

I understand that the case in which Mr. H. D. Cama was complainant and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree defendant came on for hearing this afternoon at the West London Police Court before Mr. Lane. The case was dismissed.

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THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 9th March, amounted to Rs. 19,691, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 7,[illegible] The total earnings from 1st January to 9th March were Rs. 2,48,053, being a decrease on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 1,17,125.

## THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

### MORE EMIGRATION FACILITIES WANTED.

### Mr. Chamberlain on Tariff Reform.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Mr. John Burns addressed the Colonial Conference dwelling on the necessity for increased facilities for emigration to the Colonies.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

At a Tariff Reform Demonstration held in the Albert Hall, a message from Mr. Chamberlain was read in which he regretted that he was unable to be present to impress upon his countrymen the greatness of the opportunity now offered to them and their responsibility for now using it to the lasting union of the Empire.

## INDIAN RAILWAY ENQUIRY.

### Question in the House of Commons.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

In reply to Mr. Price, who asked whether it was proposed to appoint an Indian Member upon the Committee of Enquiry into Indian Railways, Mr. Morley said:—"The enquiry requires mainly expert knowledge in the direction of the conditions and methods of Railway Companies, and of the money market. This is amply afforded by the nominees, but I have no doubt that the Committee will consult representative Indian opinion."

## INDIAN REFORM.

### Mr. Morley Declines to Comment.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Mr. Smeaton, quoting Lord Minto's Budget speech, with regard to an opportunity being given to India and England to express an opinion upon the reform proposals, asked whether the House of Commons would have an opportunity of discussing the matter.

Mr. Morley replied:—"If Imperial legislation is necessary, the Government will submit Bills in the ordinary course, naturally allowing full time to collect opinion at Home and in India."

## THE CONSTANTINOPLE CUSTOMS.

### Protocol Signed.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Constantinople Customs Protocol has been signed.

## THE ANGLO-SPANISH ENTENTE

### Premature Reports.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Reports as to the conclusion of an Anglo-Spanish Naval Alliance and an Anglo-French and Italo-Spanish Quadruple Entente, which agitated the German Press, is authoritatively denied in London.

## PRINCE FUSHIMI'S VISIT.

### Greeting by the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Prince of Wales will meet Prince Fushimi at Dover. King Edward will review the Aldershot Army Corps on May 9, in honour of Prince Fushimi.

## INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

### A Question of Compensation.

LONDON, April 26.

Mr. Churchill, in the House of Commons, stated that Lord Elgin was still in communication with the Transvaal authorities with reference to the payment of compensation to British Indians deprived of their stands at Urededorp

## ASIATIC ORDINANCE.

### Deputations to Mr. Morley.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Indian Deputations which were mentioned on the 24th instant as intending to wait upon Mr. Morley in connection with the Asiatic Ordinance, will do so on Monday.

## FOREIGN OFFICE CHANGES.

### Some Important Appointments.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Mr. Louis Malet has been appointed Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Sir Eldon Gorst.

Viscount Errington has been appointed Private Secretary to Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

## CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Subscriptions are invited to a Chinese Imperial Railway Loan for the Canton-Kowloon line.

The amount of the loan is £1,500,000, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, redeemable in thirty years.

## THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

### Bill Withdrawn.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Channel Tunnel Bill has been withdrawn.

## GERMANY AND PERSIA.

### Unconfirmed Rumours.

### PERSIAN ANTIPATHY TO FOREIGN HELP.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Bowles, with reference to the statement of the *Standard* that an agreement had been concluded between the Oriental Bank of Berlin and the National Bank of Persia, said:—"Reports of German assistance in establishing the National Bank have reached Mr. Spring Rice, but they have not hitherto been confirmed."

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that the National Bank persists in its policy of excluding foreign financial assistance.

The report of a preliminary agreement with the Orient Bank is wholly unfounded.

## THE SPANISH NAVY.

### To be Strengthened.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Spanish Cabinet has passed the Navy Estimates providing an annual increase of £600,000 sterling for eight years. The grant will be devoted to the strengthening of fortresses and the construction of ships.

## THE GERMAN NAVY.

### Counterblast to King Edward's Activity.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The German Navy League has resumed the agitation for an increase in the Navy.

A statement has been issued dwelling on the danger of King Edward's activity in the Mediterranean.

## THE GERMAN LOAN.

### Covered Many Times,

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The German and Prussian Loans of £10,000,000 sterling, each of which were issued on the 17th instant, have been covered forty five fold.

## AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

### Opened by Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

President Roosevelt opens the Jamestown Tercentennial Exhibition to-day. The Exhibition consists of sixty-two buildings. There are unique military and naval features. Most foreign countries are sending warships or troops. There are also great yacht races in Hampton-roads, while old Jamestown—the first English settlement—is reproduced.

## EMPIRE DAY.

### Official Recognition Delayed.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman speaking in the House of Commons said that he did not think sufficient interest was taken in Empire Day to justify official recognition.

## THE STRAITS LOAN.

### Underwriters Sanguine.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Lists for the Straits Loan have been closed. The underwriters expect to have made thirty to forty per cent.

## THE KING OF SIAM.

### Arrival in Europe.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

King Chulalongkorn has arrived at Naples.

He received a royal salute, and was met by the Siamese Minister to Great Britain.

## TROUBLE IN JAMALPUR.

### Several Hindus Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

A telegram from Jamalpur (Mymensingh) dated yesterday, says that several Hindu residents have been arrested for forming an unlawful assembly, and doing mischief at the Mela. Three of them have been released on bail for Rs. 1,000 each, and the remainder on Rs. 500 each.

## MADRAS UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 26.

A supplemental Convocation of the Madras University was held in the Senate House yestereve for the purpose of conferring Degrees on the candidates who passed the recent examination in Surgery. Among the latter, two ladies took Degrees, *viz.*, Miss Elaine Shaw, M.B., C. M., and Mrs. Kamalakar, L. M. and S.

## MYMENSINGH MADRASA.

### Opening by the Nawab of Dacca.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The Nawab of Dacca is expected at Mymensingh in connection with the opening of a Madrasa. It is pointed out that the date clashes with the opening of the District Conference, and that trouble is likely to ensue.

## ASSAULT ON MR. FOY.

### A Mysterious Affair.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Report comes from Darbhanga, that Mr. Foy, Medical Officer of the Pusa Agricultural Institute, has been severely assaulted by a body of masons for reasons not yet known. Mr. Foy is reported to be lying senseless.

Mr. Egerton, the District Magistrate, is making enquiries personally.

## GANGES BRIDGE AT CAWNPORE.

### Abolition of Tolls Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 22.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces by the Secretary to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce:—I am directed by my Committee to address you in regard to the tolls at present imposed upon the traffic crossing the Ganges Bridge at Cawnpore which it is considered to constitute not only a heavy burden on a considerable portion of the trade of the city with Oudh, but also an oppressive and vexatious tax on a large number of the poorest class of villagers in districts adjoining the north bank of the river who earn their livelihood by supplying the Cawnpore market with the produce of their holdings of land, vegetables, fruit, grass, khunda, etc., and on a not inconsiderable number of workpeople who daily cross the river to and from their employment in the town. My Committee has been unable to ascertain the exact amount of revenue derived by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway from tolls, but it is understood to amount to something in the region of half a lakh of rupees per annum. It is submitted that the maintenance of the Bridge would be properly met out of earnings contributed by railway traffic which it serves and merged in the general working expenses of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Cart traffic forming but a negligible portion of the traffic traversing to Bridge. The earnings of the administration during recent years, moreover, furnish ample evidence of its being financially capable of surrendering this income.

Another reason that may be urged in favour of the withdrawal of the toll is the opportunities efforded for corrupt and extortionate practices in connection with their collection. My Committee are informed that the Curzon Bridge at Allahabad has been declared free from the date of its opening and in sanctioning as a charge against the State, the cost of making this structure available to pedestrians and vehicular traffic the Government of India have apparently accepted the obligation to relieve the public from cases of the kind in question. In the case of Agra the tolls have already been withdrawn and the East Indian Railway Company, it is stated, agreed subject to Government sanction to relinquish their revenue from this source in respect of all their bridges across the Ganges. It is hoped therefore that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may be pleased to consider the desirability of moving the Imperial Government to sanction the abolition in the case of this important case of Railway bridge at Cawnpore.

## CONTRABAND OPIUM CASE.

### Preliminary Enquiry at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 26.

The hearing of the case in which an important seizure of over 2 1/2 maunds of contraband opium was made on Monday at the Allahabad Railway Station continued before Mr. Dobbs, Assistant Magistrate of Allahabad, on Wednesday and Thursday. All the six prisoners stated that they were Pathans and residents of Rampur. The Magistrate took down their statements which were briefly as follows:—Meah Lahan said that he came from Rampur to Aligarh to purchase plantains, but none being available at the latter place he was going to Calcutta for the purpose. Asked why he had no bedding or luggage, especially as the Journey was a long one, the prisoner replied that as it was summer time there was no need for an thing.

Shere Ali said he was a fruit merchant and as the railway authorities had reduced the fares he was taking a trip to Calcutta with his friend Meah Jahan.

Habibullah said that he was sent for from Aligarh by a *duffadar* in one of the regiments stationed at Alipore, Calcutta, to serve him, and that the remaining prisoners were perfect strangers to him.

Meah Khan said he was a horse trainer and was going to Calcutta to secure a post as a trainer of polo ponies.

The fifth prisoner Shafi-Uddin said he had heard of work in connection with shipping at Calcutta on Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per mensem and that he was going there to try his luck. On being asked why he had given the police a false name, viz., Raza Beg, he replied that it was his pet name.

Makbool Shah, the prisoner, who was arrested at Naini Junction said he was going to Calcutta to seek employment at Koila Ghat.

As all the prisoners came from Rampur the Magistrate has ordered and inquiry to be instituted by the police at that place with a view to discover their antecedents and the trial has accordingly, been adjourned.

## ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

### Temporary Acting Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 26.

Sir John Stanley, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, leaves for Home by this week's mail steamer. During his absence on leave Sir George Knox, will act as Chief Justice and Mr. C. C. Dillon, Barrister, will act as Puisne Judge in the place of Sir George Knox.

## SEPOY RUN AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

A Sepoy of the 5th Light Infantry at Dinapore, shot two other sepoys of the same regiment killing both. He then shot himself and is lying seriously injured.

## GLANDERS AMONG HORSES.

### Two More Fatal Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 26.

Two more horses having been found suffering with glanders by the Veterinary Officer they were shot during the week by the police and their bodies cremated near the Municipal kiln as required by the Glanders Act.

Vigorous measures are being taken to stamp out this dangerous disease.

## DYNAMITE MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

### Building Totally Wrecked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 26.

The Dynamite Magazine of Messrs. Cooverjee Khoja and Company in the Pench Valley has been blown up. The report of the explosion was heard for miles. Fortunately no one has been injured, though the building has been totally destroyed. It is believed the explosion was not accidental, and the Police of Chindwara are making enquiries.

## COLLISION ON THE HUGHLI

### Sinking of a Steam Launch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Owing to negligent and unskilful navigation on the part of the *Serangs* two steam launches, the *Killean* and *Sprite* Collided on the River Hughli recently the latter sinking.

As the result of a Marine Court of Enquiry held yesterday, the Certificate of the *Serang of Sprite* has been suspended for nine months, and that of *Killean* for twelve months, as both were to blame.

## RAILWAY MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

### Trouble Brewing in the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 26.

In reply to various representations made by certain small bodies of Railway employes in the Punjab who in some cases also threatened to strike unless their demands were instantly conceded. Mr. S Finney, Manager, North-Western Railway, has issued the following notice:—

The Manager has under consideration the petitions from certain of the Loco, Carriage and Wagon staff on the subject of their pay and privileges and as there appears to be an inclination at some stations to resort to insubordinate and illegal acts in order to enforce these claims he considers it necessary to give a tentative reply. The disposal of these appeals has been complicated by the inclusion of certain requests which it is either not in the power of the manager to grant off-hand or which call for a very full consideration and enquiry, such for instance as a more liberal provision of uniform and grant of pension or gratuities to old servants. Under the circumstances a complete reply cannot be given at present, but the question of increased pay has already been dealt with by the Loco Superintendent who has granted higher pay in many cases during the present year and who is prepared to consider any further reasonable representations on this point. The Manager takes this opportunity of warning the staff that though he is willing to give a full consideration to all just demands acts of insubordination will not be tolerated and any breach of rules will only injure the petitioners' case.

## FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

### To be held in May 1908.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

A Resolution of the Government of India is published in the Department of Commerce and Industry communicating particulars of the Franco-British Exhibition which is to be held in London in May of next year. The objects of the Exhibition are stated to be to increase commercial intercourse between Great Britain and France and to materialise their friendly relations, and all British Colonies and Dependencies are invited to participate and to demonstrate that within the boundaries of the British Empire can be obtained all the necessaries and luxuries demanded by modern civilization. The site of the exhibition will be at Shepherds Bush where a hundred and forty acres of ground has been secured, and manufacturers and producers are invited to apply for space to the Executive Committee, Franco-British Exhibition, Shepherds Bush, London, W. C.

## RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT POONA.

### Goods Traffic Rates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 26.

Major Bonham Carter, R. E., Agent and Manager and Mr. R. Greenall, Acting Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, left for Poona to attend the Conference Meeting held in connection with the Goods Traffic Rates of the Great Indian Peninsula, the Southern Mahratta and the Madras Railways.

The Railway Police Committee which is on tour will reach Poona on Saturday evening, and leave by the Raichore mail on Monday for Madras.

Mr. R. B. Stewart, Inspector General of Police, arrived in Poona this morning in order to be present at their deliberations,

The Agent and General Manager G. I. P. Railway, and the Agent and Manager, Southern Mahratta Railway hold a meeting here to-day with the officials of the Madras and other Railways.

## DIVISIONAL AND PROVINCIAL MEDALS.

### Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 24.

The Competition by the members of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers for the Divisional and Provincial medals was shot off to-day at the Hebbal Ranges, ten men competing. Distances 600 and 800 yards with Regulation targets and marking 7 shots and one sighter. Also one minute's rapid at 500 yards at falling plates, one foot square.

The three best scores were:—

Color. Sergt. Eden—62

Capt. Tait—58.

Cyclist Wilson—54.

Eden's score stands a good chance of taking the medal as all the Corps except the Coorg Volunteers have fired. In any case Eden wins the Plummer Gold Badge and Medal as the best shot last season in the regiment.

## PROSECUTION OF THE "PHŒNIX."

### Alleged Case of Defamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 26.

A charge of defamation has been filed in the City Magistrate's Court of Karachi, against Jaffer Fadu, Editor and Proprietor of the *Phœnix* newspaper here by Professor S C. Shahani of the Sind College in that the accused published in the *Phœnix* of the 3rd instant a letter containing serious allegations against the Professor. The hearing of the case has been fixed for the 21st proximo.

## VINOLIA'S VENGEANCE.

### A notable evening at the Gaiety.

A very good audience assembled at the Gaiety Theatre last night for the entertainment in aid of the Clare Road Convent Widows Home. The turns were all very good, Mr. Defrece coming in for the greatest share of the evening's applause for a song in which he admirably mimicked the King's English as spoken by Germans, Scots, and the sons of Erin. Miss Glades Dove again showed her mastery of thev violin, Miss Ermonde was to the fore with one or two ditties; Mr. Marsh was funny as a spring poet; and Mrs. Wiggins was greatly applauded for her rendering of "The Amorous Gold fish" and the well-known "Jewel of Asia." Mr. Widdop opened the vocalism with "Bid me to Love," and the Pipers of the Royal Scots particularly delighted the audience with some of their inspiriting Scottish and Irish dances. The second part of the programme was the "domestic drama" "Vinolias' Vengeance, or" "The Mystery of the Murdered Duke." The domestic drama turned out to be uproariously funny, and reflected great credit upon the author of it. The cast was as follows, and all the players were well up to the mark.

The Duke of Veryclose ....An aged Nobleman...Mr D W Wilson
Lord Rudolf Razzledaz ....(of the Guards) His Nephew ....Mr F Franks
Sir Rupert Blackball ........(a villain) His Nephew ....Mr F S Marsh
McHanouff ........An Italian Detective from Belfast....Mr G Wittet
Lady Vinella De Dion ........Wife of above ........Mr T Groft
Lady Anastasia Greasepaint (in Mus in) engaged to Rodolf ........Mr A S Bishop

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Fort Field Officer Lieutenant A. Mackrell, 113th Infantry: Next for duty Lieutenant R. M. Greig, 113th Infantry, Colaba Field Officer Captain E. F Annand; 2nd Royal Scots: Next for duty Major E. Mickford, R. G. A.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

**THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.** One topic of the near future is the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. I see a letter in to-day's paper suggesting that it should be held on the Gymkhana ground and certainly it that could be done, it would be the most suitable place. Last year's excellent ground on the Oval is no longer available, which is a great pity. I also see another letter in this (Tuesday) morning's paper in which your correspondent objects to the decision of the committee that the free tickets given to members of the various teams should admit only to the second enclosure, and that if they want to sit in the first and dearer enclosure they must pay. Your correspondent also threatens, as I think in a most unsportsmanlike manner, that if this decision is not rescinded, the entries will be poor. As regards that, of course if any one likes to cut off his nose to spite his face, it is entirely his own affair. The decision of the Committee was only arrived at after most careful consideration and it is undoubtedly right. Last year there were, I believe, 25 teams competing. If a same number of teams compete this year that will mean the issue of about 250 free season tickets for the one-rupee enclosure. Suppose these 250 bring with them 100 of the fair sex that will mean that 350 of the seats in the reserved one rupee enclosure will be occupied by persons who do not pay, to the exclusion of the general public who do. Players in the tournament are not conferring any benefit on either the Gymkhana or the Aga Khan. On the other hand the tournament is got up and run in the interests of the players, and of hockey, and under these circumstances it is difficult to see what claim they have to season tickets for the one rupee enclosure. Of course if they do not want to play, they need not, and they will, as I have already said, have out off their noses to spite their faces.

**PLAY THE GAME.** Your correspondent, who signs himself 'Play the Game' has, to my way of thinking, very little idea of doing so. Take the following sentence:—"The only reason of this new rule of no jurisdiction whatever is that the society people of Bombay think themselves of too high standing to mix with real sportsmen." Now the answer to your correspondent's letter is to be found in the following query:—Does his letter not show that he considers himself too good to sit in the second enclosure? Of course if he can afford to pay for a season ticket, then in order to encourage the game and make the tournament a success, he should take one. If he cannot, well then I really don't see why he should grumble at having to sit with the many really excellent sportsmen, similarly situated to himself, in the second enclosure. Apparently, snobbishness is not confined to the society people of Bombay. As to his remark with regard to the Presidency cricket match that "if a team comprised of wholly capable men were chosen" the annual disgrace would be averted. We have heard this so often before. Will your correspondent be good enough to suggest the names, for this team, of 'wholly capable men'?

**SNOBBISHNESS.** The feeling which actuates your correspondent is one of the most common in the world. It is one of pure snobbishness. It is the feeling that there are other people in a position one would like to be in, and a growl because one is not in it. Life is really made up of 8 anna and 1 rupee enclosures, and those in the 8 anna enclosure have always a grievance against the rupee people. The rupee people themselves have a just ground of complaint because there is no better enclosure for them to sit in. Wherever one sits, one is never content. Since reading the letter of your correspondent I have come to learn that a protest has been lodged by six local clubs against the Committee's decision with regard to admission. I do not think the Committee will give any. The tournament was for years a dead loss to the Gymkhana, and it would certainly be worse than foolish, just because last year happened to be successful, to give away anything between 400 and 600 free tickets for the 1st enclosure. This is entirely apart from the merits of your correspondent's protest, and is simply a matter of sound common sense. Thinking over the matter, I cannot understand the desire of some people to penetrate where, on their own admission, they would not be welcome. It is on all fours with the strange desire of some others to belong to Clubs with the great majority of members of which they are not acquainted, nor are likely to be. It is certainly a strange ambition.

**OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE.** I cannot help feeling that I have occupied far too much space with this Hockey Tournament and the petty snobbishness it is responsible for. The thing is really of the slightest importance. What is really of importance is that "The Mikado" is not to be revived, out of deference to Japanese feeling, and that the Siege of Delhi is not to be given because of unrest in India. Was there ever such rot? The Mikado is the cheeriest and tuniest of all comic operas and there is not anything from beginning to end that the most patriotic Jap could object to. One does not know who talked over Mrs D'Oyly Carte, but one may be permitted to regret her decision not to revive The Mikado. Ever since I saw it I have had a great longing to visit the land of the Mikado and the geisha. And not I only, but many others also. Surely our friends the Japanese are able to stand up to a well meant joke as fearlessly as they have stood up to the heavy guns. If not—well, what's the use of them anyhow? As for the unrest in India—was there ever such a bogey? Throw a few of the passionate professional orators into the sea, and is there any real unrest? I for one, do not believe it.

**THE WEATHER.** The present state of the weather is naturally causing some uneasiness. What does it portend? Are we going to have a change of dates and is the monsoon about to burst? For all the world it is just the same as the first week in June. I am at the present moment staying in the village of Chinchui on the Thana coast. This morning I was awakened by the sound of heavy rain on my tent which continued from 2 till 7. Nor is this a local disturbance. It seems to be very general. Of course it has kept the temperature down in most parts of India, but not, as far as I can see, in Bombay which has been altogether stuffy and abominable during the last ten days. We have not had any real rain in Bombay like they have had up-country but it has looked all the time as if floods would come down were any one to cough with undue violence. At one time it seemed as if the malicious weather fiend was going to spoil the very pleasant entertainment given by the Nursing Staff of St. George's Hospital on Monday night. This took the form of a dance on the large flat roof over the new women's wards. There were many guests and the dance was swinging along with great spirit, when there was a slight unscrewing of the rain-pipe and we all took temporary refuge within doors. Fortunately it only lasted a few minutes and then the dance went on with renewed vigour. It was a most enjoyable function and all the guests were very grateful to their charming hostesses for providing them with so pleasant an evening.

## A QUESTION OF INCOME TAX.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 26.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, having been asked its opinion on the suggestion made by the Calcutta Trades Association to the Government of India that profits of a person who is not resident in British India but who consigns goods for sale to an agent residing there should be assessed to Income Tax, has given its opinion that profits of a person resident in Europe and consigning his goods to an agent resident in India should not be liable to Indian income tax. It appears to the Karachi Chamber that the Calcutta Trades Association refers to English and Continental traders who sent their own travelling representatives from time to time to India to conduct their business, and these the Karachi Chamber thinks are and should be as liable to Income tax as the agent or trader who is permanently resident in this country.

## THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

COURT.

The King and Queen, with Princess Victoria, sailed from Toulon on Saturday in the Royal yacht, after visiting the Iena, and reached Cartagena on Sunday. There they were met by the King of Spain and his mother. Cordial speeches were made by the two Kings at banquets in a Spanish battleship on Monday and in the British Royal Yacht on Tuesday. King Edward and Queen Alexandra sailed on Wednesday on their way to Malta.

HOME.

A strike of 48 out of the 90 men employed at the West Ham Distress Committee's farm colony at South Ockendon, Essex, has taken place.

Dover Harbour.—A public inquiry was held by the Board of Trade at Whitehall-gardens, on Wednesday, into a proposal by the Dover Harbour Board and the managing committee of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railways for raising the poll-tax leviable on passengers landing or embarking at Dover from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per passenger.

Imports and Exports for March showed increases of 8·4 and 9·7 per cent. respectively.

Ireland.—Our Dublin Correspondent says the Government has abandoned the idea of introducing an Irish University Bill this Session. Mr. Birrell, on Saturday, declared that the Government had not abandoned the project, but would deal with it at the earliest possible moment.—A great meeting to protest against Home Rule has been held in Belfast. The General Synod of the Church of Ireland opened on Tuesday.

Law.—The High Court has quashed the conviction of parents who kept their children from school on Ascension Day.—The master of the Atbara, which was lost on the Norfolk coast, has had his certificate suspended for 18 months.

London Chamber of Commerce.—The resolution in favour of traiff reform has been approved by 1,097 votes to 472 on a poll.—The annual meeting on Wednesday resolved that copies of the resolution should be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Colonial Secretary, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Balfour, and the Premiers of the self-governing colonies.

Lord Lister's 80th birthday was celebrated on Friday.

Naval and Military.—The battleship *Trafalgar* got ashore off Devil's Point on Monday afternoon, but was towed off two hours later.—Lord Roberts and the vice-presidents of the National Service League write saying that Mr. Haldane's National Army would be neither national nor an army and offering an outline of the proposals of the league.

Oxford University.—Stephanus N. Cronje has been elected a Rhodes scholar. He is a nephew of General P. A. Cronje, who surrendered at Paardeberg.

Parliament.—The House of Commons reassembled on the 8th and discussed votes for the Office of Works. On the 9th, the second reading debate on the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill was opened by Mr. Wyndham, who moved a hostile amendment. Sir C. Dilke also criticised the measure. Sir E. Grey and Mr. Buchanan spoke for the Government which promised favourably to consider suggestions from any side.—On the 10th, Mr. Arnold-Forster made a vigorous attack on Mr. Haldane's scheme.—A resolution in favour of the compulsory acquisition of land by local authorities, at prices pased on the assessed values, was talked out, though an amendment had been defeated.

Royal Geographical Society.—The Founder's Medal for the year is given to Dr. F. Moreno, of Argentina, and the Patron's Medal to Captain Amundsen.

Sporting.—The Army Cup (Rugby football) has been won by the 2nd West Riding, who beat the Royal Engineers' Training Battalion. Under Association rules, England and Scotland drew at Newcastle on Saturday—Lord Dalmeny won the House of Commons Point-to-Point Steeplechase on his horse Petroleur.—The 10 miles amateur running championship of Scotland has been won by T. Jack (Edinburgh Southern Harriers) in 53min. 4sec.

Theatres.—The Truth, by Clyde Fitch, has appeared at the Comedy, and Votes for Women, by Elizabeth Robins, at the Court. Patience has been revived at the Savoy, and The Silver Box at the Court. A German Company is playing at the Great Queen-street Theatre.

The Colonial Conference.—The suites at the Hotel Cecil reserved for the Colonial Premiers were taken over on Saturday.—Mr. Deakin, Premier of Australia, arrived on Monday, and spoke, as did Sir J. Ward, and Sir W. Lyne, at a meeting of the Colonial Institute on Tuesday.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—The British Ambassador and Secretary of State at Washington will shortly take up the settlement of outstanding questions between Canada and the United States.—The engineering building of McGill University, Montreal, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is £150,000.—The Government will grant a bounty on pig iron manufactured from Canadian ore by electric smelting.—Sir W. Laurier, while giving reasons against the formation of an Imperial Council, states that this opinion is not final.

South Africa.—The names of the commissioners on the employment of white and native labour on the Rand have been received with grave dissatisfication there.—Mr. Smuts says the Transvaal Government is doing its utmost to promote the recruitment of natives.—In Cape Colony an agitation has begun for an export tax on uncut diamonds to transfer the cutting industry to the colony.—Lord Selborne, at Port Elizabeth on Wednesday, said that instability, due to imperfect political organization, was the root cause of South Africa's depression, and the time had come for the people to devise a remedy.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidency.—Mr. Taft or Mr. Root will probably be favoured by Mr. Roosevelt, whose ideas will control the Republican nominating Convention.

FOREIGN.

Central America.—There is some prospect that the United States and Mexico may be able to re-establish peace.—General Barrillas, ex-President of Guatemala, has been assassinated in the House of Representatives.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent discusses the Chinese Government's obstruction of a railway enterprise involving foreign capital, and the British claim, resisted by China, for losses caused by the Shanghai riot of December, 1905.

Egypt.—We publish Lord Cromer's proposals for modifying the Capitulations, and his report on the Sudan.—It is believed that all Government banking will henceforth be entrusted to the National Bank.

France.—Our Paris Correspondent says the Montagnini papers continue to produce unedifying revelations. M. Piou, the ultra-clerical Deputy, denies that he had ever uttered the statements attributed to him concerning M. Clemenceau. The papers include reports by Mgr Montagnini to Cardinal Merry del Val on Liberal and Democratic tendencies among the French clergy and laity.—The Government will take disciplinary measures against officials who enrol themselves in registered trade unions.

Greece.—The King of Italy is visiting King George at Athens.

Japan.—The World's Students' Christian Federation delegates have been warmly welcomed in Tokio. Count Okuma says the future of Christianity in the Orient probably depends on Japan's ability to adapt its precepts to the receptive genius of the East. King Edward has sent a message of sympathy to the delegates.

Morocco.—In an edict read at the chief mosque in Fez the Sultan says that, through the wickedness of his people, two Frenchmen have been killed, and that French Government has taken unjustifiable possession of Ujda. He asks his people to remain quiet.—One of the murderers of M. Charbonnier has been arrested at Tangier.—The Sultan's reply to the demands of France is considered entirely unsatisfactory.—Arrangements have been arrived at between the French and German Legations regarding wireless telegraphy.—Our Correspondent describes the wholesale corruption among high native officials.—After three months' strenuous labour the Shereefian troops have captured Raisuli's two negro scullerymaids and brought them into Tangier on Wednesday under a strong escort.

Persia.—An official commission is to investigate the murder of a Russian at Sebzewar.

Rumania.—The Government has appealed to the nation to keep order, so that remedial legislation can be taken in hand.—Our Correspondent reports an interview he has had with the King on the peasant revolt.

Russia.—The Agrarian Debate continues in the Duma.—The Budget Committee of the Council of the Empire has reduced the army estimates and the salaries in several Ministries.—The Duma on Tuesday referred the Budget to a committee. Our St. Petersburg Correspondent says the situation is less gloomy. The Duma's refusal to reject the Budget has created an excellent impression. The campaign for a dissolution proceeds, but our Correspondent hopes the battle for reaction is already lost.

Obituary.—Cannon MacColl; Cannon Lonsdale; Sir H. Cuthbert; Sir F. W. Wigan; Sir S. Hall; Sir David Radcliffe; W. H. Drummond of Montreal; Dr. A. Neubauer; Mr. T. H. Wakley; Mr. A. Pell; Colonel A. T. Cox; Mr. J. F. Vesey-Fitzgerald; the Rev. Wentworth Webster; the Rev. H. A. Sheringham; "Owen Hall;" [illegible]—*Times.*

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### Russia.

### UNTRUE RUMOURS.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphed on April 7:—I am authorised to state that the report which has obtained publicity in London to the effect that the Czar is about to abdicate and that his brother the Grand Duke Michael will act as regent during the minority of the Csarevitch is totally devoid of foundation. There is also no truth in the rumour of engagement of the Grand Duke Michael to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

The correspondent adds:—The air is full of dissolution rumours. They are due solely to the fear that the Constitutional Democrats may put the country in the way of real Constitutional Government. The Noblemen's Union is up in arms against the project for the reform of local self government on a democratic basis, which the Constitutional Democrats are advocating, and which the Government at one time appeared to support in part. They point to the results of the reform of the local administration of Ireland, and to the disappearance of the influence of the gentry in county affairs. The Zemstvo is now in the hands of the reactionary noblemen, partially through the withdrawal of the Liberal Zemstvoists into national politics, but mainly owing to other causes.

The key of the situation is that Tsarskoe Selo has recovered from the spasm of fear and from the humiliation which brought about the signing of the October manifesto. This act is deeply regretted, and as long as there is no occasion for great anxiety there is no reason to hope for any further radical departures, while there is grave reason for fearing that the concessions already made will be whittled down to the vanishing point or directly revoked.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed on the same day:—M. Stolypin has written to M. Golovin objecting to the procedure of the chairman of the Duma Famine Committee in applying direct to the Zemstvos for information instead of through the Ministry. M. Stolypin claims that such a course is illegal, asks M. Golovin to put an end to it and declares that he himself has taken measures to prevent it, The incident is unlikely to have untoward consequences. Everybody understands that M. Stolypin's motive is good. He is obviously desirous of saving the Duma from complications, so nobody is inclined to take serious umbrage at the attitude assumed by him. It is pointed out on all sides that no law forbids either the Duma committee to ask for information which it may require or the Zemstvos to give such information. A private individual certainly could so apply; why, then, cannot the chairman of the Duma committee?

Reuter's correspondent explains:—M. Stolypin, the Premier, has informed the president of the Duma that the Government will, under no circumstances, allow direct relations to exist between the Duma and the Zemstvos, on the ground that such relations are contrary to law. The reason for the Premier's notification is to be found in the fact that the president of the Relief Committee of the Duma has asked several Zemstvos to supply reports of the relief work for the information of the Duma.

Odessa, April 7 (Reuter).—The municipal elections which have just ended have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Union of the Russian People. Out of the seventy-two members of the Town Council, sixty-seven now belong to the Union. The result has caused an immense sensation. The previous liberal Council was the only safeguard against *pogroms* and the only entity capable of interceding with the authorities against the Black Hundred, whereas now the whole city, with its 500,000 inhabitants, is in the power of the latter.

St. Petersburg, April 8 (*Times*.)—Another vexatious incident has been raised in connection with the work of the Duma. The Government contends that committees have no right to call for expert evidence, or assistance and notably the Duma Famine Committee has no right to invite the presence of Prince Lvoff, chairman of the Zemstvo relief organisation. Yet the Duma's regulations, confirmed by the Senate, expressly recognise such right, and the first Duma made free use thereof. It was expected that M. Stolypin, who attended the House this afternoon, would make a statement on the subject but he did not do so.

Occult pressure has apparently been brought to bear upon the Extreme Right. Their organ continues to publish telegrams to the Czar urging and demanding the dispersal of the Duma, but the inflammatory articles have ceased. I hear that the Emperor in conversation with a Monarchist leader pointed out that he himself was not a Monarchist, but an Octobrist.

The Budget Committee of the Council of the Empire has reduced the army estimate by 700,000*l.* and has cut down the salaries of several Ministries.

April 9.—Amid hearty cheers from all except the Social Democratic benches, the Duma to-day referred the Budget to a committee.

The appointment of Professor Pikhno, editor of the reactionary Kievlianin, as member of the council of the Empire evokes no small comment. M. Pikhno's behaviour on several occasions has aroused the gravest doubts as to his sanity.

April 10.—The convincing demonstration of the Duma's unwillingness to be led into a conflict with the Government given yesterday, when an enormous majority of the House, including the greater part of the Peasant Deputies, voted against the Socialist proposal to reject the Budget, creates an excellent impression. Conversations with members leave no doubt that the Budget will go through committee without undue delay, especially if the Government abstains from needless interference with the work of the committee.

The Duma will now have to decide which of the multitudinous reform Bills must be given priority. As already explained, the Government and the Constitutional Democrats are equally convinced that priority belongs to the reform of local government and of rural justice. It may be expected that agrarian legislation will be deferred for a considerable time.

The uninterrupted advance of Russia along the peaceful lines above indicated depends, however, on the willingness and the ability of the Government to cooperate with the moderate elements in the Duma. I have had occasion several times recently to point out a certain lack of spontaneity and fact in the attitude of Ministers towards the Duma; but, as shown at the time these contretemps were particularly mischievous, because they coincided with a campaign in influential quarters to disperse the Duma. It is true that the campaign still proceeds. Delegates of the provincial nobles' unions are even now sitting here in secret conclave. But I venture to hope that the battle for reaction is already lost. The Duma by yesterday's vote rendered its position impregnable from outside.

## MOROCCO.

The *Times* Tangier correspondent says (April 5) that the news of the occupation of Ujda by the French created a great impression at the Moorish Court. The Viziers remained many hours in conference, and the Foreign Minister then sent for the European Consuls and asked them to impress on all European resident the necessity for prudence, so as not to excite anti-European feeling among the population.

Arrangements have been arrived at between the French and German Legations regarding the difficult question of wireless telegraphy in Morocco. The fact that the views of the French and German Governments were at absolute variance over the telegraph question renders the result extremely satisfactory, and shows that no matter how many difficulties may appear to exist they are not insurmountable, and that when conciliation and commonsense are brought to bear a way out can be found.

Tangier, April 7 (*Times*.)—A Shereefian edict has been read in the chief mosque at Fez in which the Sultan, addressing the population of that city, states that through the wickedness of his people two Frenchmen have been killed and others wounded, and that the French Government much moved at these outrages, has taken temporary possession of Ujda contrary to all treaties and without justification. The Sultan adds that he trusts that matters will be speedily arranged and that Ujda will be evacuated. In conclusion, the Sultan calls upon the people to remain quiet.

April 8.—The Sultan's edict is generally considered very unsatisfactory and has been interpreted by the population of Fez as decidedly anti-European. The result is that there exists some unrest among the Fez townspeople and the Viziers are nervous. European residents are taking precautions and confine themselves to their houses. The Sultan worded his edict in this manner in order to save his face with the Moorish population, and even Moorish officials have consider the document unwise.

Berlin, April 7 (*Times*.)—The announcement in the *Times* of yesterday that France and Germany have settled their differences in the question of wireless telegraphy stations in Morocco is noted with satisfaction in this country, and the hope is expressed that this agreement may prove to be only the first-fruits of the discussion with regard to the possibility of a wider understanding which has recently been conducted in the French and German press. For the present it suffices to say that the divergence between the respective views as to what would constitute an equitable basis for any future negotiations is still considerable.

For the present it suits the German purpose to represent the Algeciras Convention as an insuperable obstacle to a comprehensive and straightforward understanding with France in the Morocco question. This attitude seems at first sight plausible enough, but not even the "Cologne Gazette" ventures to explain in what regard a Franco-German understanding on the basis of France's agreements with England and Spain would be a contravention of the Algeciras settlement. The Rhenish organ contents itself with the evasive assertion that an entirely new situation has been created, which "not even a [illegible] Franco-German agreement [illegible] [illegible]." In its opinion, the whole of the [illegible]

French policy in Morocco is tainted with the delusion that there exists a political antagonism between France and Germany in that region, whereas the latter has repeatedly declared that she is pursuing purely commercial objects of a perfectly legitimate character, against which France can have nothing to say. The true relationship between France and Germany in Morocco, it is added, is one of economic rivalry, and not of political hostility.

With regard to the equivalents in the Near East which France might be prepared to offer in return for a free hand in Morocco, the well-informed journal cautiously retires from the position which it has recently assumed in this matter by declaring that the Baghdad Railway is a Turkish and not a German undertaking. The construction of the railway is described as not being a " matter of urgency" for Germany. A good deal of water may flow under the bridges before the end is reached, but the work will sooner or later be completed. If, therefore, France desires to live in amity with Germany in Morocco, she will have to content herself with the assurance that German aims in Morocco are purely commercial. Those who are familiar with the facts will be able to decide whether this ostentatious indifference to the progress of the Baghdad Railway scheme is real, or whether it has merely been assumed in order to widen the basis of discussion with France.

## GERMANY.

The Reichstag reassembled on April 10 after the Easter recess, and began the debate on the second reading of the estimates.

With reference to a report that the Emperor's fifth son, Prince Oscar, is about to make a tour in the United States, the newspapers publish a statement according to which there is no question of his Royal Highness going to America. It would seem that the intention existed, and still exists, that Prince August Wilhelm, the Emperor's fourth son, should visit the United States and devote part of his stay there to pursuing his studies at Harvard University.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* wrote on April 8 :—The following information reaches me from a trustworthy source. A few days ago, during the presence of a German naval division in the roadstead of Skagen, in Jutland, the commander authorised the landing of armed parties, who patrolled the town for twenty-four hours under the pretext of maintaining order among the German sailors who had gone ashore. This is not the first time within the last year or two that such patrols have been sent on shore.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the same paper, however, says :—The report which was current here a few days ago that German sailors were landed at Skagen has been authoritatively contradicted, and nothing whatever occurred, it is declared, to which Denmark could take exception.

## SCENES IN A BURNING TRAIN.

### Fearless Rescuers.

Passengers from the east-bound Canadian Pacific trains bring in additional particulars of the railway wreck at Chapleau, on the shores of Lake Superior, which resulted in fifteen persons being burned to death including several English emigrants. From the desolate region in which the disaster occurred no complete list of the killed and injured has yet reached civilisation.

Eye-witnesses declare that the scene after the wreck of the express was replete with harrowing incidents. The accident was the worst that has ever occurred in Canada. The death list still stands at fifteen killed, with thirty injured, the majority slightly. When the five cars toppled over the steep embankment over 200 passengers had a wild struggle for freedom. The flames spread rapidly. The passengers pinned underneath the burning ruins suffered agonies.

Deeds of splendid bravery are reported. Some of the passengers went into the burning cars and rescued thier fellow-travellers. James Wilson, of the 12th Lancers, who has just retired from the service and is going west to settle, is mentiond as one of the heroes. He plunged into a burning car with a handkerchief ever his face and brought out Mrs. R. B. Champion, who was pinned beneath a seat. The woman was, however, no soon out than she discovered that her baby was missing. With an agonising cry, she plunged into the car and was never seen again.

One of the men who was pinned between two coaches was slowly roasted to death. Many of the rescuers worked with burned and bleeding hands. One passenger cabled the news to England that his wife and two children and his brother were among the dead. A young man who was pinned down by the wreckage, being caught just above the knees, had nearly been freed when the top of the car, eaten away by the fire, fell. He thrust his two rescuers away, saying, " Save yourselves ; it's too late for me."

Another passenger, George Perse, of Bournemouth, England, is mentioned as conspicuous for his gallantry, having rescued two people out of a car that was alive with flames from end to end. He was uninjured at the time of the wreck but in the work of rescue he received several bad cuts and was severely burned.

The passengers were nearly all English emigrants, having come over on the steamers New York, Kensington, and Virginia. Several of the injured are in hospital at Fort-William, but are not in a serious condition.

## THE KAISER AND MR. TREE.

### Brilliant Opening Performance.

Berlin, Friday, April 12.—Despite wretched acoustics and the phlegm of a distinguished German audience, Mr. Beerbohm Tree scored a splendid succession the new Royal Opera House to-night in " Richard in II.." with which he opened his week's Berlin season. The Emperor and Empress and their daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, and Princess Feodora of Schleswig-Holstein, the Empress's sister, were present. Following an enthusiastic storm of applause at the final "curtain," the Emperos commanded Mr. Tree, Miss Tree, and Mr. Harding to the Imperial box, where their Majesties highly complimented the English actor-manager and his colleagues, and expressed regret that affairs of State prevented the Kaiser from remaining in Berlin to witness all Mr. Tree's performances. Addressing Miss Tree, the Empress said that she had kept up her fourteen year-old daughter so late because the Princess, who was deeply moved by the play, is now studying Shakespeare.

The audience was thoroughly representative of German and Anglo-American life. Sir Frank Lascelles and the staff of the British Embassy gave "official" encouragement to their countrymen. Mr. Tree's first entry was greeted with the chilling silence customary in Germany, but his magnificent declamation, the acting of Messrs. Harding, Gill, Neville, and Fisher White, and Miss Tree's sympathetic Queen, soon wore down tradition and extorted whole-hearted appreciation.

#### COSTUMES AND SCENERY.

The audience was completely captivated by the magnificence of the settings. Such lavishness of costumes and scenery had never been seen in Germany before—not even in grand opera—and gasps of admiration and astonishment greeted the rise of each curtain.

It was not, however, until the famous Westminster Hall scene in the final act, when Richard renounces the crown and is sent to the Towar, that the house seemed to find its feelings. Then it rose, from the orchestra to the topmost gallery, with the Emperor and Empress leading the handclapping and crying "Bravo." Mr. Tree was compelled to appear again and again before the enthusiasm had spent itself.

The introduction of music before, during, and between the acts was an innovation which evoked considerable criticism. The Germans consider it inappropriate, especially in Shakespeare, where they call it sacreligious. It had the result of draging out the performance to four and a half hours, although the main cause was the ineptitude of Mr. Tree's Berlin "supers," recruited from the Fusilier Guard Regiment, from which the Kaiser has placed 100 men at the English company's disposal.

I gathered, in conversation with critical authorities, that they did not regard "Richard II" as the best opening piece. Professor Brandl said that it was a beautiful performance, which Shakespeare would have liked, but it was not Shakespeare. Professor Engel, however, felt sure it was such as the Bard himself would have intended. Herr Zabel said that Mr. Tree had given a most pleasing entertainment, but some Shakespeare worth the while" had yet to come.

## THE KING'S CRUISE.

MALTA, April 12.

The Victoria and Albert, with the King and Queen, will arrive at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. All the principal streets of Valetta are decorated, and a handsome pavilion has been erected for the landing of their Majesties. Monday will be a public holiday.

During their Majesties' five days stay there will be a naval parade, a visit to the Governor's country seat at San Antonio, a race meeting, a water plogeant, and a gala night at the Opera, besides dinner parties in the Royal yacht, at Admiralty House, and the Governor's Palace. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, homeward bound from the east, are expected to join their Majesties here.

## THE ROYAL TOUR.

### Meeting of King Edward and King Alfonso.

### ARRIVAL AT CARTAGENA.

The Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board, reached Cartagena just before mid-day on April 8. King Alfonso and the Dowager Queen Christina on arriving at Cartagena were enthusiastically greeted by a large crowd. Bugles and drums gave a general salute, guns boomed from the shore batteries and the ships. A glorious sun played on the gold and silver lace and accoutrements of the gorgeous uniforms of the officers. The reception marquee was adorned with tapestries, carpets, paintings, and costly furniture, and choice palm trees were disposed here and there about the approach to it. The royal party drove to the Town Hall through cheering crowds. The square in front of the Town Hall and the terraces and balconies overlooking the square were black with people who cheered their Majesties to the echo as they left their carriage and entered the Town Hall. An official reception was held in the Council Chamber, which had been transformed into a throne-room Naval cadets formed a guard of honour around the throne. The royal party then went on board the royal yacht *Giralda*.

The semaphore stations along the coast having signalled the approach of the Victoria and Albert and her escort, the *Giralda*, with the Spanish royal party on board, weighed anchor at a quarter to nine and went out to meet the squadron, the forts firing a salute as she steamed out, and again when the two returned in company.

The two royal yachts met at sea at about ten o'clock. The customary salutes were fired, and the escorting squadrons—twelve vessels in all—formed up in line of battle. They then proceeded to Cartagena.

It was a quarter-past twelve, when King Alfenso, Queen Christina, and Prince Ferdinand went on board the Victoria and Albert. The two kings and the two queens embraced each other affectionately. Queen Alexandra was dressed in white. King Alfonso wore the uniform of a British general. As the King arrived on board the royal banner of Castile was broken out and flown over the vessel, as well as the British Royal Standard. The royal party were accompanied on board the " Victoria and Albert " by the Premier, Senor de Aguilar, Queen Christina's secretary, the Ministers of Marine and Foreign Affairs, the Duke de Sotomayor (Grand Chamberlain of the Palace), General Bescaran, Senor Villa Urrutia (Ambassador to Great Britain), and Admiral Aunon. After the various presentations, which were made by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, the British Ambassador, their Majesties, and the Infante Ferdinand retired to the royal saloons, while the rest of the visitors remained on deck, the Premier spending most of the time in conversation with Sir Maurice.

When King Alfonso, Queen Christina, and Prince Ferdinand left the Victoria and Albert at one o'clock another salute was fired. King Edward and Queen Alexandra accompanied them to the gangway. The Queens again embraced, and King Edward kissed the hand of Queen Christina. There was a large crowd of boats filled with sightseers in the harbour, and the royal party were heartily cheered. The Spaniards were specially delighted with the grace and elegance of Queen Alexandra.

At three o'clock King Edward and Queen Alexandra went on board the *Giralda*. His Majesty was in the uniform of a spanish admiral, while the Queen wore the same white costume as in the morning. King Alfonso, Queen Christina, and the Infante Ferdinand awaited their Majesties at the gangway, while the Premier and others waited on the bridge. The visit terminated at half-past three, the same ceremonial being observed as before. On the departure of the King and Queen the officers of the British squadron were received on board the *Giralda* by King Alfonso, King Edward and King Alfonso afterwards visited the Spanish warships in the harbour amid the firing of salutes.

#### GRAND BANQUET.

After the ceremonial visits of the afternoon his Majesty King Alfonso gave a banquet at eight o'clock on board the battleship *Numancia* in honour of the British sovereigns. During the banquet King Alfonso proposed the health of King Edward and Queen Alexandra in the following speech :—

" Sire,—I feel, in common with the royal family, the Government, and the whole Spanish nation, a deep pleasure in receiving your Majesty and your august Consort in Spanish waters. This feeling is shared by Queen Victoria in the midst of her keen regret that she is unable to meet the gracious sovereign who reigns with your Majesty in the hearts of your subjects. We have not forgotten the cordial reception which the British people have been kind enough to accord me on several occasions, and particularly two years ago, when I had the honour of being your Majesty's guest in London. That visit marked in my life a decisive moment for my personal happiness. I desire to recall it to-night in order to remark that the friendship between Spain and Great Britain, which my dearly beloved mother strove to develop, and which is based on the solidarity of the interest as well as the mutual sympathy of the two countries, is further strengthened by the ties of kinship between our two houses. The closeness of the relations between the Spanish nation and Great Britain can only be to their mutual advantage, and will not fail to contribute to the generous task which your Majesty has undertaken —that of strengthening good feeling and harmony between all States. In the same spirit I greet the British fleet, that mighty instrument which is ever ready to carry out your Majesty's intentions in the furtherance of those principles which serve the general cause of progress. I drink, sire, to the happiness of your Majesty and your Consort, and of all the royal family, to the greatness of your empire, and the glory of the British Navy, which is so brilliantly represented here to-night."

#### KING EDWARD'S REPLY.

King Edward, in reply, said :—

" Sire,—The Queen and myself are deeply touched by your Majesty's kind words. It is a great pleasure for us to have an opportunity of visiting your Majesty in Spanish waters. We deeply regret the absence of her Majesty the Queen, our dear niece, but we rejoice at the reason which detains her in the capital. We are delighted that her Majesty Queen Christina your august mother, whose long regency has left such precious memories in my country, was able to accompany your Majesty on this occasion. We have not forgotten the official visit of your Majesty to London, and we reciprocate the desire that the ties between our two houses and our countries, which are founded not only on historical tradition, but also on a community of interest and a real sympathy, may be strengthened and drawn closer by these happy events. I raise my glass to the health of his Majesty King Alfonso, of her Majesty Queen Victoria Eugenia, and of her Majesty Queen Christina, and wish prosperity, progress, and peace to the kingdom of Spain."

The banquet saloon on the "Numancia" was splendidly decorated for the occasion. The long dining-table was laden with silver brought specially from the palace in Madrid and was covered with a profusion of flowers in costly vases and baskets. Numerous lustres and hundreds of electric lights shed a brilliant light on the scene. The deck of the battleship had been converted into a garden filled with flowers, palms and other plants. Private cabins had been specially fitted up for the use of the royal personages. At dinner Queen Alexandra and the Infante Ferdinand of Bavaria were seated on the right of King Alfonso and the lady-in-waiting on her Majesty and Senor Maura, the Prime Minister, on his left. King Edward had on his left hand Queen Christina, and on his right the Duchess de la Conquista and Viscount Althorp. After dinner their Majesties proceeded to a private cabin to take coffee. During dinner the Prime Minister and Sir Maurice de Bunsen, the British Ambassador, had a long and animated conversation.

The town and the quays were illuminated in the evening. The marquee erected for the reception of King Alfonso and Queen Christina was outlined in light. All the Spanish warships were illuminated, the most brilliant being the " Numancia," on which King Alfonso entertained his illustrious visitors, her searchlights playing on the quays and harbour.

#### HONOURS CONFERRED.

King Alfonso has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. on Viscount Althorp, Sir Charles Hardinge, Sir John Fisher, and Sir Charles Drury, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet ; the Cordon of Commander of the same order on Major Ponsonby and the Hon. J. H. Ward ; the Cross of Knight of the same order on the Hon. Sidney Greville, and the Cross of the Order of Naval and Military Merit on all the commanders of the British warships.

## NAPLES AND VESUVIUS.

In celebration of the anniversary of the great eruption of Vesuvius last year, thanksgiving processions, in which it is estimated 60,000 people took part, went through the streets yesterday carrying images of the Saints, especially St. Januarius, the Patron Saint of Naples.

**Florilline:—For the Teeth and Breath.**—A few drop of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.

## THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

It is officially announced that the opening meeting of the conference will be held at the Colonial Office on Monday morning next, April 15. The Prime Minister will be present, and will address the conference at the opening of the proceedings.

#### AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S ARRIVAL.

Mr. Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, accompanied by Mr. Deakin and Miss Deakin and his private sacretary, arrived in London on April 8. Capt. Collins, Australian Agent in London, met the party at Dover and travelled with them to London. They were met at Victoria by Sir W. A. Baillie-Hamilton, of the Colonial Office, by whom they were conducted to the special quarters reserved at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. Deakin desired that his arrival might be as private as possible, and his wish was respected.

It is understood that Dr. Jameson, the Cape Premier, has been compelled by reasons of health to decline invitations generally during his present visit to England. The Cape Colony as a rule will be represented at official and semi-official banquets by the Hon. Dr. T. W. Smartt, Dr. Jameson's colleague at the Colonial Cenference.

The Colonial Premiers who have thus far arrived in England, with the exception of Mr. Deakin, the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, left London yesterday morning for Scotland as guests of the British Empire League.

#### PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

A long series of entertainments has been arranged to take place during the conference. A few days have been set apart for the King's disposal one of which will be devoted to a military review at Aldershot.

Monday, April 15.—Lord Beauchamp's dinner and Lady Beauchamp's reception, 13 Belgrave Square.

Tuesday, April 16.—Reception and entertainment at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. It has been decided that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will respond to the toast of "Our Guests" at the entertainment. There will be only three toasts : " The King," " Our Guest" and "The Lord Mayor." In the Library, before the dejeuner, bouquets will be presented to the wives of the Premiers.

Wednesday, April 17.—The Prince of Wales dinner and reception at Marlborough House.

Thursday, April 18—.1900 Club dinner at the Albert Hall; Mr Balfour presides.

Friday, April 19.—Pilgrims banquet at the Savoy Hotel, Lord Roberts presides. In addition to all the Agents-General of the various colonies the following are among those who have signified their intention of being present: The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Surtherland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Crewe, the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Portsmouth, Earl Carrington, the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Alverstone, Lord, Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Ashbourne, Viscount Esher, the Speaker, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Howard Vincent, Sir William Anson, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. George Wyndham, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Gorell Barnes, Mr. Justice Darling, Sir Vincent Caillard, Sir Robert Finlay, and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.

Saturday, April 20.—Prime Minister's dinner, 10 Downing Street.

Monday, April 22.—Duke of Sutherland's dinner at Stafford House.

Tuesday, April 23—Lord Lansdowne's dinner to meet the Canadian representatives.

Wednesday, April 24.—House of Commons' luncheon at Westminster Hall. Mrs. Lowther will give an afternoon party at the Speaker's House for the members of the Colonial Conference and their friends, following upon the House of Commons luncheon in Westminster Hall. Her Royal Highness Princess Christian is expected to be present.

Other functions follow.

Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., founder of the United Empire Trade League, gave a luncheon on April 10 in the Lords' Room of the House of Commons in honour of Sir Joseph Ward and Sir William Lyne. The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth was unfortunately prevented from attending. There were present to meet them the Marquis de Villalobar (Spanish Minister), Mr. Ridgely Carter (of the United States Embassy), Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Harcourt, M.P., Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Mr. Leslie Macnaghten, Mr. Maxse, Sir C. Kinloch Cooke, Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Lucy, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Preference was given to Australian wine.

Edinburgh Town Council have decided to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Deakin, Sir Joseph Ward, Dr. Jameson, Mr. Moor, and General Botha. The Lord Provost explained that of the seven Premiers visiting this country two had already received the freedom of the city. They hoped the Premiers would be able to visit the city in company, in order that the ceremony might be an impressive one.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions with regard to an Imperial Council Preferential Trade and Foreign Commercial Treaties which, according to *Reuter's Agency* Mr. Deakin will submit to the Colonial Conference :—

#### IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

That it is desirable to establish an Imperial Council, to consist of representatives of Great Britain and the self-governing colonies, chosen *ex officio* from their existing administrations. That the objects of such council shall be to discuss at regular conferences matters of common imperial interest, and to establish a system by which members of the council shall be kept informed during the periods between the conferences in regard to matters which have been or may be subjects for discussion. That there shall be a permanent secretarial staff charged with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the council, of attending to the execution of its resolutions, and of conducting correspondence on matters relating to its affairs. That the expenses of such a staff shall be borne by the countries represented on the council in proportion to their population.

#### PREFERENTIAL TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

That the following resolutions, which were adopted by the conference of 1902, be reaffirmed. That this conference recognises that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the empire. That this conference recognises that, in the present circumstances of the Colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of Free Trade as between the mother country and the British dominions beyond the seas. That with a view, however, to promotingsthe increase of trade within the empire, it is desirable that those colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

That the following resolutions be added :—That it is desirable that the preferential treatment accorded by the Colonies to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom be also granted to the products and manufactures of other self-governing colonies. That it is desirable that the United Kingdom grant preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies.

#### TREATY OBLIGATIONS AS AFFECTING DEPENDENCIES OF THE EMPIRE.

That the Imperial Government be requested to prepare for the information of colonial Governments statements showing the privileges conferred and the obligations imposed on the Colonies by existing commercial treaties, and that inquiries be instituted in connection with the revision proposed in Resolution No. V. (the last resolution) to ascertain how far it is possible to make those obligations and benefits uniform throughout the empire.

Other resolutions refer to Protection of Patents, Decimal Currency, Metrical System, Defence, Court of Appeal, Merchant Shipping. Pacific Islands, &c.

### CABINET FAVOURS AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

### GENERAL BOTHA AND SIR W. LAURIER ARRIVE.

To-morrow will see the arrival of practically the last of the Colonial Ministers. Interest will culminate in that of General Botha, the first Premier of the Transvaal, who will reach Waterloo at any time after nine a.m., the hour the boat train leaves Southampton.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with several of his Canadian colleagues, will reach London from Liverpool in the course of the day.

Arrangements are complete for the opening of the Imperial Conference on Monday. The delegates have been requested to assemble at the Colonial Office at eleven a. m. They will be received by Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and then be introduced to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Prime Minister will accord them an official welcome and will make a brief speech on the subjects down for discussion. The Conference will next arrange the preliminary details, such as fixing the meetings and the order of the debate.

Imperial Preference is down for early discussion, and the subject is expected to provoke protracted sittings. In view of the Liberal Government's opposition to reciprocity, a prominent member of Parliament to-day informed a *Daily Mail* representative that there is little possibility of any settlement being arrived at on this point, because the Government had " a mandate from the people " at the last election to consider. From what he inferred, he understood that it was quite likely that the Government would facilitate the closer union of the Colonies to Great Britain. The *Daily Mail* has recently shown to what extent the Colonies ask reciprocity.

With regard to the proposals for the formation of an Imperial Council the *Daily Mail* is informed that the Government is inclined to accede. "It will all depend on the Premiers," said an official to a representative. " They will be asked to state a case on the subject and if it is at all feasible the Government will, I understand, adopt the idea. At any rate, something is going to be done in the way of bringing about the desired end. We wish to get into closer touch with the Colonies."

#### HONOURS FOR PREMIERS.

The Colonial party which arrived in Edinburgh on Thursday evening had a busy day to-day, sight-seeing in the morning, ceremonial functions in the afternoon and a rush across Scotland to Glasgow in the evening.

Dr. Jameson, Sir Joseph Ward, and the Hon. F. R. Moor received the degree of L. L. D. at the Edinburgh University graduation ceremony. Sir Ludovic Grant paid glowing tributes to their work at luncheon in the Students' Union. Speeches followed.

Sir Joseph Ward remarked that if these Colonial Conferences did not have effective results before long it would be found that there was no occasion for their being held.

Dr. Jameson suggested that before the next Conference one Premier would be necessary for the whole of South Africa. The sentimental side of Empire it it was to be lasting, required the addition of actual material interests.

Alluding to the Rhodes scholarships, Dr. Jameson said that Mr. Rhodes's idea was that the young men selected should be the missionaries of Empire. The one desire of the Colonial Ministers, he added, was that the conference should get a move on Mr. Moor felt that they had lost a grand champion in Mr. Chamberlain.

The party was entertained in the evening at a banquet by the Lord Provost and magistrates of Glasgow. To-morrow they sail down the Clyde to the Clydebank Shipyard where they inspect the Lusitania, and they will visit the new university and fine art galleries. They leave Glasgow to-morrow night on their way back to London.

## RESIGNATION OF LORD CROMER.

### Statement in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Edward Grey announced that Lord Cromer has resigned his position as Agent and Consul-General in Egypt on the ground of ill health, and that Sir Eldon Gorst, has been appointed as his successor.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at the close of questions, said :—

I have to ask the leave of the House to read an announcement which I make with the deepest regret. Lord Cromer has, under medical advice, decided that it is necessary for him to resign for reasons of health; and I think it is best that I should read to the House, the announcement in his own words :—

"I have arrived at the conclusion that I must ask you to accept my resignation. I have done so after very full consideration and consultation with my medical adviser and Sir Stephen Mackenzie, who is here. I am most anxious that it should be particularly understood that the reasons which have induced me to take this step are wholly due to the state of my health and that no political considerations of any kind what, ever are in any way connected with it. More especially I desire to say that nothing could be more effective or generous than the manner in which the present Government has supported me. (Cheers.) It has been the greatest pleasure to me to serve under you, and it is with extreme regret that I shall break my official connection with you. After spending, however, forty-nine years in the public service, I am thoroughly worn out, and I am really unable to support any longer the excessive strain which my work here entails. I feel also that I do not possess the health and strength which are necessary to do justice to all the very important interests involved. Both doctors are quite agreed that it is necessary that I should give up my work."

The news has caused the greatest regret to us, and will do so to the House. (Cheers.) To me personally it means more than I can express. We have relied upon and placed our confidence in Lord Cromer, as successive British Governments have done for so many years. Some further correspondence has passed in the hope that Lord Cromer's decision might not be final ; but, in view of the fact that the recovery of his health (of which, I am glad to think, there is the prospect) depends absolutely upon his retirement, we have been obliged to accept his decision. There will be other opportunities for dwelling more at length upon his work in Egypt; but I should like to say at once that it is the object of his Majesty's Government to maintain that work and to continue the policy which has been inspired by him, and of which a most admirable exposition is contained in his last report just presented to Parliament. (Cheers.) I do not underrate the difficulty of continuing without him the work which has been so dependent upon him. His retirement from Egypt is the greatest personal loss which the public service of this country could suffer. In the early years of the British occupation, in view of all the difficulties in Egypt and elsewhere, the success achieved by him would have seemed incredible, but for the fact that he accomplished it. And if in later years progress has been facilitated by the prestige and confidence which have attached to the occupation, it is by Lord Cromer himself that the prestige and confidence have been created. (Cheers.) The King has approved the appointment of Sir Eldon Gorst to the vacancy at Cairo—an appointment which has been made after consultation with Lord Cromer. Sir Eldon Gorst has special knowledge of Egypt; there is no one who has possessed to a greater degree Lord Cromer's confidence or has been more closely associated with him personally in his work, and I am confident that this choice is the one best calculated to maintain and continue it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour rose at once to say that the regret expressed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be shared by every man having the honour of a seat in that House. They all recognised how marvellous were the labours, moral and material, which Lord Cromer had gone through in Egypt, and they all admired the way in which under international and other difficulties, he had performed the task committed to him. Of his successor he would say that all who knew Sir Elden Gorst knew how great were his abilities and how unequalled was his knowledge of recent Egyptian developments, and also how anxious he was to carry out intact the policy of his great predecessor, whose loss to the public service they all lamented.

#### TRIBUTES FROM ALL CLASSES IN EGYPT.

Cairo, April 12.—Lord Cromer's resignation is the sole topic of conversation. It has produced an immense impression. Prices on the Stock Exchange, which have fallen heavily lately, fell again to-day, a fact attributed to the resignation.

The Moslem newspapers, which do not as a rule appear on Fridays, the Moslem Sabbath, appeared to-day with comments on the resignation. All the European and the respectable Arabic newspapers highly eulogise Lord Cromer, and even most of the hostile journals cannot help paying a tribute to his absolute integrity and sterling qualities.

The so-called Nationalists, however, are jubilant, and boast that this resignation is not due to ill-health, but is the result of their campaign. A feeling of genuine regret pervades the serious sections of the natives, and, of course all the Europeans.

The resignation was kept secret till after the announcement had been made in the British Parliament on yesterday afternoon, when Lord Cromer telegraphed to the Khedive at Alexandria. The Khedive replied expressing keen regret at the step.

Lord Cromer's ill-health is due to nervous exhaustion of the stomach.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 12TH APRIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Commander T. Leigh, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with English Mails of the 12th April. She brought the following passengers :—

#### FROM LONDON.

Armitage, Mr F A W
Apcar, Mr T S
Bellinghurst, Mr P
Brandon, Mr A
Concell, Mr W
Eteson, Mrs A M
Findlay, Mr T B
Gell, Mrs H G
Goodman, Mr Jas Mrs and child
Heskeyns, Capt H C W
Harris, Mr G
Homer Dixon, Miss
Kent, Mr W

Longmore, Mr & Mrs & 2 infts
Monro, Mr Jas
MacLaren, Mr A C and Mrs
Ostler, Mr J
Steele, Mr E A
Sinnott, Lt H C
Thomas, Mr C
Vucy-Ash, Mr M
Willis, Mrs G E
Webb, Mr L A V
Young, Miss S
Young, Miss G
Yacoob, Mr Mahomed

#### FROM MARSEILLES.

Brice, Mr J W and Mrs
Balfour, Mrs C F child and nurse
Brown, Rev Dill and Mrs
Bodkin, Miss N
Buck, Mrs W T
Cresswell, Mr C S
Faulks, Mr A V
Goument, Mr C E
Howell, Mr E B
Jacobson, Mr A R
Kanga, Miss K S

Lister, Mr T H
Lennett, Mr E V
Martin, Mr J T
Scholfield, Miss
Spottiswoode, Lt Col A
Scott, Miss L
Slocock, Mr
Turapurwalla, Mr B S
Taylor, Mr N
Wilson, Mr N H
Young, Dr Morris T

General Lord Methuen opened a loan exhibition at Exeter on April 10 in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute. Comparing the soldiers of to-day with those who joined years ago, he remarked that they were different individuals. He did not say that the one was greater in courage or finer in physique. The modern civilian, however, gave the Army an article which was more amenable, cured of drink, and much more subordinate. This was due to the temperance movement in this country. To those who wished still further to help the soldier and sailor he urged the restraint of cigarette smoking—an evil which was on the increase in England.

## THAW TRIAL ENDS.

### Jury Disagree.

After a vigil of forty-seven hours, the jury in the Thaw trial was summoned into court by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald at half-past four this afternoon. The jurors were pallid and baggard after two consecutive nights in a room furnished only with hard chairs and a table.

The judge than asked the foreman if any agreement had been come to.

The foreman replied that they had found it impossible to reach a unanimous verdict.

Mr. Thaw had risen to his feet to hear the fateful words. He was paler than at any time during the trial. The courage he had displayed throughout his long ordeal fell from him. He waited, rigid in suspense.

When the foreman had delivered his brief utterance Mr. Thaw collapsed trembling in his chair.

Tears coursed down the cheeks of his sisters, the Countess of Yarmouth and Mrs Carnegie while his mother showed emotion though she did not weep.

His wife from whom the other women kept apart moved her chair so that she could hold his hand while the announcement was made. When she knew the result of the jury's deliberations she did not cry but was so weak that Mr. Josiah Thaw was obliged to assist her to rise from her chair.

After the announcement, and in view of the circumstances, there was no objection when she went to the "Bridge of Sighs," leading from the court to the prison, in advance of her husband, and awaited his coming. Holding his hand, and leaning slightly upon him for support, she accompanied him across thr bridge as he returned to the Tombs, the grim prison which has been his home since June. She remained for some time trying to comfort him, while he sought to revive her spirits. She was undoubtedly more downcast than himself.

#### MR. THAW DESPONDENT.

As Mr. Thaw left the court, wearing an air of the deepest despondency, his mother, his sister, the Countess of Yarmouth, and his other relatives smiled bravely at him. But they could not conceal their disappointment at the result, and the dejection was caused as much by the certainty of another long trial as by the nature of the end which came to-day.

Mr. Thaw had passed a good night and this morning was in exellent spirits. He told the warders that he was not worrying over the result, whatever it might be. If it was conviction he would appeal ; if the jury disagree there would be a new trial as a matter of course.

During their forty-seven hours' deliberation the jury took seven ballots. On the first three the figures stood at eight for murder in the first decree, which means death in the electric chair, and four for acquittal. On the fifth, sixth and seventh ballots the figures were seven for guilty of murder and five for acquittal.

In view of the fact that the majority was uniformly for conviction, Mr. Jerome says that it is his duty to try Mr. Thaw again, but that the case must await its turn, and will not be reached until after the trial of thirty-four homicide prisoners now in the Tombs. This means that there is no likelihood of the trial being begun afresh before next winter. Mr. Hartridge, one of Mr. Thaw's lawyers, says he will apply for the release of Mr. Thaw on bail, but as a person accused of murder in the first degree is not usually admitted to bail, there is little doubt that the application will be refused.

Since Mr. Jerome convinced the majority of the jury, it is not believed that he will ask for a change of venue. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald discharged the jury without a word of thanks, after their arduous service and the great personal inconvenience they have suffered during nearly three months.

#### JURORS' DISCOMFORT.

During the period of their deliberations the jurors were locked in a room containing a long table and uncomfortable wooden chairs. Such sleep as they obtained they got in these. The discomfort of their long confinement told on the nerves of the jurors, and the lie was passed this afternoon, when some ot the jurors accused others of reading the newspapers and being influenced by them.

Under the law, had there been an acquittal on the ground of insanity, it lay within the discretion of the judge to set Mr. Thaw free or send him to an asylum. It became known to-day that Mr. Justice Fitzgerald consulted Messrs. McClure and Olney, of the Lunacy Commission which reported Mr. Thaw sane, as to whether it would be safe to let him at large. The nature of their replies has not become public.

Mr. Thaw received thirty-eight letters this morning. His mail has been the greatest ever received by any prisoner in the Tombs Prison, and has included 7,069 letters in all. He has also received a vast number of charms, particularly rabbits' feet.

Every newspaper in New York has been the recipient of inquiries by telegraph and telephone as to whether a verdict had been returned. These have come from newspapers and individuals in all parts of the country. A peculiar feature is that most of the telephone inquiries were made by women.

Great crowds continued all day to watch the bulletin boards of the newspapers, and at times the streets around the court-house contained as many as 10,000 people, whose curiosity to see Mr. Thaw's wife, mother and sisters was lacking in anything savouring of restraints of common decency. Fifty policemen tried to keep the crowd moving. The automobile in waiting for Mr. Thaw's mother and sisters outside the courthouse was guarded by two policemen, owing to the cutting of the tyres yesterday evening by unknown miscreants.

#### MRS. THAW SUPPORTS HER DROOPING HUSBAND.

Again, this morning crowds blocked the streets in the vicinity of the Criminal Court building prior to the resumption of the proceedings in the Thaw case. The members of the prisoner's family arrived shortly before the court opened, and entered the consultation room adjoining the court.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald took his seat on the bench at 10.31. The all-absorbing topic of speculation was the prospect of the jury failing to agree. It was said, with some show of authority, that in that event Mr. Jerome would demand a new trial, which would probably be held in October, and that he would strenuously oppose Thaw's release on bail in the interval.

An hour went by, and still there was no word from the jury. The fact that the foreman, Mr. Smith, did not apply to the Court to have the jury discharged was deemed extremely creditable to himself and his colleagues. Their conscientious and sustained endeavours to arrive at a verdict showed they felth that after such a protracted trial, attended by so much expense and inconvenience to all concerned, it was their bounden duty to make every possible effort to agree.

#### ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Thaw, through his lawyers, gave out the following for publication to-day :—

" I wish the jury and everyone else to understand that no one more despises the person who carries a concealed weapon than I, and that only after my life was in jeopardy—as I was informed by several persons and as was indicated to me by professional detectives—did I protect myself. Then I employed Pinkertons, and they could never prove these attempts, so that I could invoke the protection of the law ; or disprove them, so that I could safely continue to go about defenceless. Then, doubting my judgment, I consulted an ex-chief policeman, respected by the community. He advised me that it was my duty to protect myself.

" In this trial I wish my case to be based simply and solely on the law of the State and on the evidence and the evidence has convinced not only me as I have reviewed it all but also the District Attorney that I am innocent under the written law of this State.

The adjournment for lunch was taken at 12-30 the jury having their meals served to them in the consultation room.

Meanwhile a crowd of some 5,000 persons had assembled outside and whenever it was rumoured that any member of the prisoner's family was leaving the court, the mob turned towards the portals from which he or she was expected to emerge. Literally scores of policemen were necessary to make a lane for Mrs. Thaw when she left the building escorted by one of her husband's lawyers on her way to luncheon.

The crush was far greater than yesterday, and reserves of police had to be called out from the nearest stations to preserve order and keep the throng moving on.

All sorts of reports were current as to how the jury were divided, but little reliance could be placed in these, since every precaution was taken to prevent information leaking out. There was a persistent rumour this morning that the division among the jurymen was 9 to 3, but no two accounts agreed as to whether the majority were in favour of a conviction for manslaughter or an acquittal on the ground of insanity.

Mrs. William Thaw, the prisoner's mother, and his brothers, Edward and Josiah, spent a considerable time to-day visiting the accused in his prison pen. They found him quite cheerful Mrs. Harry Thaw also called later to see him.

It is Thaw's mother and his wife upon whom the protracted strain has told most severely. Both looked worn out and disheartened and while they were ostensibly visiting the prisoner for the purpose of cheering him up, it was really he who performed the office of comforting them.

#### INTENSELY DRAMATIC.

The concluding scenes of the famous trial were intensely dramatic. When Thaw was summoned to the bar he entered the court-room smiling and confident and when his wife, in response to his signal, took her seat by his side, he sat awaiting his verdict with his right arm around her waist.

There was some delay pending the arrival of Mr. Jerome, who had left the building. When he entered, Mr Justice Fitzgerald took his place on the bench, and the clerk of the court called the roll of the jury. Then turning to Thaw the Clerk said, "The defendant will rise."

Then all present realised that the end was at hand. "The jury will rise, continued the Clerk.

In response to the same formal query whether the jury had arrived at a verdict, Mr Smith, the foreman, replied, "We have not," in a voice which was audible in every part of the room.

Mrs. Thaw seeing a deadly pallor overspread her husband's face reached up her hand and grasped his arm as if to prevent him from falling.

Thaw, having secured his seat, sat limply beside her, while she whispered words of encouragement in his ear, telling him in a voice which could be heard at the reporters' table that there was a good chance of " his being released on bail."

As Thaw was passing out, his mother, the Countess of Yarmouth, and Mrs. Carnegie, and his brothers Edward and Josiah, all smiled bravely at him. His wife immediately followed him to his cell.

The Court was then formally adjourned till April 29, Mr. Jerome, concurring with the Court that a new trial could not possibly take place before the autumn.

A member of the jury confirms the report that seven of the twelve were prepared to bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree, but denies that there was any ill-feeling or harsh language among the jurors, as has been reported in the New York Press.—Reuter's Special Service.

## GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association was held at the Hospital on Thursday under the Presidency of Major J. G. Hojel. Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir's report ending the 31st December 1906 and the balance sheet of accounts as audited by Mr. H. F. Ferguson were accepted. We quote the following from the Secretary's report :

The Hospital is largely utilized by indoor and outdoor patients of all classes, but chiefly by Hindus and Mahomedans including employees of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways. Having regard to this it is very unfortunate that the repeated efforts of the Association have failed to secure adequate pecuniary help from the Hindu and Mahomedan Communities and from the two Railway Companies referred to. The Mill-owners' Association are giving an annual contribution of Rs. 250 to the Association. The liberality of the Government of His Excellency Lord Lamington for their grant of Rs. 17000, of the English Commercial Banking houses in Bombay, of the Bombay Port Trust and W. I. Turf Club must be acknowledged with gratitude. Out of a totol of 14544 patients 9243 Hindus, 3741 Mahomedans, and 357 Parsis were treated during the year as indoor and outdoor patients. These numbers include 47 employees of the G.I P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways and 102 Mill hands. The subscriptions received during the year amounted to Rs. 12044 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 7483. Those Members of Committee who have known Dr. Fernandes, the house-surgeon, I feel certain will learn with regret of his transfer from this Hospital. The best thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Ferguson who has kindly continued to perform the duties of Honorary Auditor and to Major Hojel who continues to take unabated interest in the working of the Association.

The Curators of the Indian Institute at the University of Oxford find that a number of parents and students in India would be glad to have information as to the best means of gaining access to the University and Colleges, and as to what arrangements can be made thereat. They have accordingly authorised one of their number, Mr. F. E. Pargiter, M. A., of Exeter College, (I. C. S., retired) late a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, to give such information, and also to advise the authorities of any College to whom an application may be made. Letters can be written to Mr. Pargiter at the Indian Institute, Broad Street, Oxford. Applicants should state their name, age and the name and residence of their father. They should also give particulars of the education which they have received, and of the examinations (if any) which they have passed. They should state what course of study they wish to undertake at the University, and the profession or occupation at which they aim.

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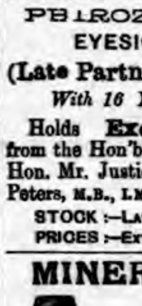

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## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY PROJECT.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 8, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the project for connecting Bimlipatam with the East Coast Railway by a branch line, which was formerly approved by the Government of India, and was indeed part of the original East Coast Railway project, is still alive or has lapsed, to the detriment of one of the few practicable ports on the coast of Coromandel and to the loss of the trade of Bimlipatam, which has been created by the enterprise of generations of European and Indian merchants.

Mr. Morley: The project for constructing the line in question by private agency has lapsed, and I am not aware that the Government of India have any intention of constructing it as a State line.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has arrived at a decision in respect of the future position and constitution of the Indian section of the Imperial Institute; and, if so, whether any information on this subject can be furnished to the House.

Mr. Morley: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The matter is still under my consideration. For the present, and until a decision has been arrived at, the section will continue to be managed by the Indian Committee.

THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the "Indian Trrde Journal," issued by the Commercial Department of the Government of India, not only disseminates useful information but expresses opinions and pronounces upon controversial commercial questions and appreciations of particular manufacturing processes and plant; whether the Government of India is responsible for such opinions, pronouncements, and appreciations; and whether he will consider the desirablity of not allowing a Government publication, unlike the Board of Trade Journal, to compete in his behalf with private newspapers, journals and publications.

Mr. Morley: I understand that the editor of the *Indian Trade Journal* is not restricted to compiling extracts, but may comment on commercial subjects. The public have been informed so lately as February 1907, that opinions and suggestions thus inserted in the *Journal* are those of the editor, not of the Government. The Government of India have allowed this latitude in order that the *Journal* may keep in touch with Indian trade. I have no information that it competes improperly with private journals, and I do not propose to interfere in the matter.

POWERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.—

Wednesday, April 10—Mr. Smeaton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet received the report from the Government of India upon the question referred to them last year of widening the powers and responsibilities of the legislative councils; and whether he can conveniently communicate the report to the House before the Indian Budget is taken.

Mr. Morley: On last Saturday I received a despatch dealing with the subject of my hon. friend's question; but at present I am not in a position to make a statement or lay any papers on the table of the House. It is a long and important despatch, and calls for mature consideration.

Mr. Smeaton: Will the right hon. gentleman enable the House to consider and discuss the report before he takes a decision upon it.

Mr. Morley: No, sir. By all usages, and certainly by all expediency, I must answer that despatch on the responsibility of his Majesty's Government.

Sir H. Cotton: May I ask the right hon. gentleman if he is in a position to say whether the recommendations contained in the despatch will involve legislation, or whether they can be decided by mere executive action?

Mr. Morley: I must ask my hon. friend to excuse me from saying anything on the subject at present.

SEDITION IN THE "VIHARI NEWSPAPERS."

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the editor and publisher of a Bombay newspaper called the "Vihari" has been bound over by the Chief Magistrate of Bombay to be of good behaviour for six months for publishing an article describing British India as hell on earth, and the English as surpassing Nero, Nadir Shah, Tamerlance, and Satan in cruelty, so that their success causes the mercy of God to be doubted in the world; and whether it is the intention of the Government of India to move for a sentence more proportionate to the effect of the publication of such statements among the masses of the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Morley: I have seen a report of the case. So far as I am aware, the Government of India do not intend to take any action.

OPIUM.

Mr. Pike Pease asked the Secretary of State for India: What was the total value of the opium exported from India in 1906, and the value of that consigned direct to ports in China.

Mr. Morley: The value of the opium exported from India in the year 1906, as shown in the trade returns, was 6,128,016, of which 4,806,452 represents opium consigned direct to Hong Kong and the treaty ports in China.

OFFICERS' SERVICE IN INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Brodie asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he is able to do something to diminish the serious burden placed upon officers by service in South Africa; and whether he can allow the same rate of pay in South Africa as in India.

Mr. Haldane: The question of the alleged inadequacy of the allowances granted to officers serving in South Africa was very fully considered quite recently, and it was decided that there were not sufficient grounds to justify any increase. The difference in the circumstances of officers serving in India and South Africa makes any comparison of their respective emoluments of the doubtful value, but I observe that in the junior ranks of the infantry the total amount of pay and allowances is higher in South Africa than in India.

DEATHS IN INDIA FROM SNAKE POISONING.

Sir William Collins asked the Secretary of State for India: What have been the total number of deaths and the death rate per million living from snake poisoning in India for each year for the last thirty years; and what means, curative or preventive, are provided or encouraged by the Government of India with a view to reduce the mortality from snake venom.

Mr. Morley: The reported number of deaths and the death rate from snake bite in India during each of the last thirty years are as follows:—

| Year. | Number of deaths from snake poisoning. | Population according to last Census. | Death rate per million living. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1876 | 15,819 | 185,163,353 | 85.4 |
| 1877 | 16,723 | „ | 90.3 |
| 1878 | 16,740 | „ | 90.4 |
| 1879 | 17,266 | „ | 93.2 |
| 1880 | 19,150 | „ | 103.1 |
| 1881 | 18,670 | 199,103,821 | 93.8 |
| 1882 | 19,519 | „ | 98.0 |
| 1883 | 20,067 | „ | 100.9 |
| 1884 | 19,629 | „ | 98.6 |
| 1885 | 20,142 | „ | 101.2 |
| 1886 | 22,134 | „ | 111.2 |
| 1887 | 19,739 | „ | 99.1 |
| 1888 | 20,571 | „ | 103.3 |
| 1889 | 22,480 | „ | 112.9 |
| 1890 | 21,412 | „ | 107.5 |
| 1891 | 21,389 | 221,239,55 | 96.7 |
| 1892 | 19,025 | „ | 86.0 |
| 1893 | 21,213 | „ | 95.9 |
| 1894 | 21,555 | „ | 97.4 |
| 1895 | 22,086 | „ | 99.4 |
| 1896 | 21,000 | „ | 94.9 |
| 1897 | 20,959 | „ | 94.7 |
| 1898 | 21,901 | „ | 92.0 |
| 1899 | 24,621 | „ | 111.3 |
| 1900 | 22,893 | „ | 100.8 |
| 1901 | 22,810 | 231,899,507 | 98.4 |
| 1902 | 23,167 | „ | 99.9 |
| 1903 | 21,827 | „ | 94.1 |
| 1904 | 21,880 | „ | 94.3 |
| 1905 | 21,797 | „ | 94.0 |

The returns are probably not very accurate, as they are based on unskilled diagnosis. Rewards are offered in most provinces for the destruction of snakes, but experience has shown that this measure is not likely to have any appreciable effect on the mortality from snake bite, and the total amounts so paid are small. The medical officers employed at the research laboratories in India are engaged in investigating and testing the anti-venomous sera or other curative agents which have been suggested, and a system of treatment of the affected persons by permanganate of postash, suggested by Sir Lauder Brunton, is being tried in some provinces.

## IMPORTANT NEW COMMAND.

The announcement of an important military change may be expected shortly. It concerns the Duke of Connaught, at present Inspector-General of the Forces, who is to be appointed to the new post of commander of the garrisons of the Mediterranean, with headquarters at Malta, and with control of the British forces in Egypt.

This change has the concurrence of the French, Spanish, and Portuguese authorities. The new appointment is calculated to strengthen British influence in Morocco and elsewhere.

## ENGLISH CAPTAIN FINED.

The fishery protection ship was seized and taken to Reykjavik the English steam trawelers Liberia and Regal, of Grimsby, which were found fishing in prohibited waters.

The captain of the Liberia was ordered to pay a fine of £50, and to have his catch and gear confiscated.

The judgment on the captain of the Regal has not yet been announced.

## ENGLISH COOLIES KEPT TILL MAY DAY.

### Displacing English Manufactures.

The end of the Hamburg dock labour dispute which threatened to throw 3,000 English workmen out of the lucrative employment as blacklegs which they have been enjoying for some weeks, is happily for them, postponed for a little while. The prolongation of the lockout will not, however, give a further fillip to England's important export trade in Englishmen. I am informed to-day that with the exception of small consignments of English contract coolies already indentured and in course of shipment, it is not intended to import further parcels of English free trade by products. The prolongation of the dispute between the Hamburg shipowners and their German stevedores has come about in rather a mysterious manner. Owing to a demonstration of their ability to draw unlimited quantities of unprotected labour from England for use as blacklegs, the ship-owners had won a signal victory several days ago. The men realised that they were hopelessly beaten, and were anxious to return to work on the best terms that their leaders might be able to arrange. However, as already explained, the Hamburg situation has an important bearing upon German politics. It is more than the little local trade dispute which, prima facie, it appears to be. It is an outpost fight in the great political trial of strength in which two great forces in Germany are drawn up in hostile array.

At the head of the shipowners is the Kaiser's friend, Herr Ballin, representing the forces and principles of the German system of government. Behind the Hamburg workmen, directing and financing them, is the powerful organisation of the German Social Democratic party, which the disastrous result of the recent elections has left in so critical a position that further defeat would have the effect of a cavalry pursuit upon its disordered ranks. So although the Hamburg workmen realise that they cannot hope for victory, the Social Democratic organisation dare not accept defeat. It is understood that word has been sent from the Socialist headquarters that there must be no surrender.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

It seems now likely that the comparatively trifling Hamburg affair will develop into a general engagement in which both Government and Socialism will employ their full forces. A strike on a huge scale is now beginning among the metal workers in all the North German ports. If the Socialist Party acknowledges defeat at Hamburg, its loss of prestige will seriously prejudice its prospects of victory in the larger fight. Moreover, May Day is near at hand, when the German Social Democratic movement holds throughout the country its annual festival, demonstrates its strength, and recruits its organisation. Herr Ballin's conditions of peace involve the relinquishment of the May Day demonstration by the Hamburg harbour labourers. He insists on the right to call on the men to work on May Day as he did a year ago. It would be a terrible blow to the Social Democratic party if its annual festival were not observed in the greatest trading port of the Empire. The only way to prevent the Hamburg stevedores from working on May Day is to prolong the situation until that day is past. So word has come down and the fight continues.

Whatever may be the ultimate result, the struggle incidentally will have the effect of enabling some three thousand English professors of the theoretical cheap loaf to earn their daily bread for a few weeks longer. I am becoming accustomed to the spectacle of the English "Arbeits willige" ("glad of a job men") gladly picking up the scattered crumbs of Germany's industrial prosperity but still it seems to one a strange plight for Englishmen to be reduced to.

I walked this afternoon along one of the buss quays in the crowded harbour where a number of English labourers where hard at work loading the waiting steamers with their cargoes of merchandises. The men were working willingly. They had, for once in a way, a job which English industrial conditions fail to provide them and one could only feel glad to see them still cheerfully employed.

But quite half the crates and packingcases of German manufactured goods they were cheerfully loading for transport over sea bore in stencilled black letters the familiar legend "Made in Germany," which indicated that they were destined either for English or for the English Colonies. Displaced English labour is reduced to getting a living by helping to displace English manufactures.

CHAS. E. HANDS.

THE Legion of Frontiersmen, formed a year ago, is apparently making good progress, says a statement issued by Commissioner Pocock. The books are now closed for audit at the end of the first financial year, 600 men having completed their membership, and about 1,200 more having locally enrolled in the various units. There are now eighteen commands, all active and prosperous, in the United Kingdom, and scores of others are forming all over the Colonies. At the present moment the new corps could put 1,000 men into the field, and at the same rate of growth will have 5,000 men available at the end of its second year. Although raised without capital, and at the expense of the members, the headquarter office in the Adelphi is able to report itself financially in sound condition, with a balance at the bank. Lieut.-Col. Driscoll, D. S. O., who raised and commanded Driscoll's Scouts in South Africa, is now acting Commandant of the Legion in London.

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# CRICKET BY CRICKETERS.

## THE GREATEST GAME I EVER PLAYED IN,

BY

P. F. WARNER

*(Of Middlesex; Captain of England).*

IT is not a little curious that the two most exciting games of cricket I have ever taken part in should have been against the South Africans. On the first occasion I was playing for Middlesex, and on the second for the team sent out to South Africa by the Marylebone Club. The result of the Middlesex and South African game was a tie, and that of the M. C. C. v. South Africa a victory for our opponents by one wicket. On paper the first match would appear to be the more exciting, but the second was of greater importance to the general public of the two countries and to the individual cricketers in the two elevens, and was at least as full of thrilling moments. I have, therefore, selected M. C. C. v. South Africa as the most exciting game in my cricket career up to the present. In both matches I happened to be acting as captain, and, therefore, am not likely to forget either, and especially the second, in which every stroke, I had almost said every ball, in that long three days' battle, is still fresh and vividly painted on my memory.

THE FIRST ROUND.

And now for my "greatest game." To begin with I will give the names of the two elevens who were drawn up face to face on the red dust Wanderers' ground at Johannesburg, on January 2, 1906. I give the order of going in. M.C.C.—P. F. Warner, F. L. Fane, Denton, Capt. E. G. Wynyard, Hayes, J. N. Crawford, Relf, Haigh, Board, Lees and Blythe. South Africa—L. C. Tancred, W. A. Shalders, M. Hathorn, J. H. Sinclair, G. A. Faulkner, G. C. White, S. J. Snooke, A. D. Nourse, E. Voglar, R.D. Schwarz, and P.W. Sherwell (Captain.)

Marylebone won the toss and made 184; three wickets fell for fifteen runs, and only Crawford (44)—who is going to be the Jackson of the future—batted really well. The South African team abounds with leg break bowlers, and bowlers who break from the off when from their fingers one would expect the ball to break from leg; and the matting wickets on which all matches are played in South Africa are undoubtedly advantageous to this particular style of bowling, for the ball not only turns almost twice as quickly as it does on grass but also occasionally gets up, and for some reason or other, due, probably, to the matting; seeming somewhat slippery and to a danger that one may find one's right leg caught in the end of the matting, batsmen accustomed to the nice springy turf of our English grounds have nearly always found themselves handicapped in the proper movements of the feet which is so essential in coping successfully with any slow bowler.

NOT A DULL MOMENT.

But I have been led away to discuss the peculiarities of the "mat" and must return to the game itself. One hundred and eighty four was generally considered to be far too small a total, but South Africa replied with 91. Lees, Blythe, and Crawford bowled splendidly and everything came off for us. Indeed it was a triumph for our bowling and fielding. Lees and Blythe went on over after over sending down the most perfect length deliveries, from which scoring was extremely difficult. The batsmen played carefully and patiently to tire the arms of our bowlers. But they refused to be tired. When the six foot four inch Jimmy Sinclair—all arms and legs to look at him from a distance, though a closer view reveals a magnificent breadth of beam and shoulder was seen walking slowly to the wicket, a great shout went from the ten thousand spectators who by this time were sitting five and six deep round the cycle track beneath the giant gum trees. Here at last is one who will knock these amazingly accurate professionals off their length.

There is a hush, so intense that one feels that one would hear a pin drop, as he prepares to face Lees. The long-striding bowler sent in a fast and rather short pitched ball. Up goes the bat, looking like a walking stick in those brown and sinewy hands, there is a dead silence for the fraction of a second, "Catch it Walter" shout someone, and Jimmy is on his way to the pavilion. And so things go our way. Seven are out for 44 runs. Then Vogler, so like the George Hirst of ten or a dozen years ago in build, and with the same pronounced energy as the famous Yorkshireman, whether batting, bowling or fielding, makes a drive or two off Blythe, and young Crawford takes Blythe's moment. Vogler's leg stump is down on the red sand, laid low by a beautiful length break back. At six o'clock South Africa had eight men out for 71 runs and the crowd pass out of the ground talking eagerly and enthusiastically about the day's cricket—as well it might, for there had not been a single dull moment.

ALL THEIR OWN WAY.

On the second morning the South African innings was soon over for 91, Nourse, who was born at Croydon and was, it is said, at one time in the British Army, carrying out his bat for 18. He was in for an hour and twenty minutes—a sure proof of the quality of the bowling—and showed fine defence, and a grit and stubbornness which, as the sequel showed, was to contribute very materially to our ultimate undoing.

With a lead of 92 runs, at one time in our second innings we had 160 runs on the board with only five men out; but the tail went down like a rocket before Faulkner, a bowler of the Bosanquet school though medium in pace rather than slow.

South Africa was therefore left with 284 runs to win, and at the drawing of stumps had made 68 runs for two wickets—Tancred and Hathorn.

In the morning everything went right for us at first. Shalders was run out, Snooke leg before wicket, Sinclair splendidly caught at long on by Fane who ran some distance and took a hard drive high up on the left side, and Faulkner run out. This run out deserves a detailed description as it was so characteristic of Board, our wicket-keeper. Point was standing a good deal deeper than the legitimate position requires, when White played a ball a little to the right of where Point would have been standing in the ordinary way. He called Faulkner for a run and Board dashing after the ball threw the wicket down in brilliant style, and Faulkner was out by feet. Six wickets were now down for 105 runs and the game looked to be ours.

A CHECK.

Then Nourse and White added 121 runs in two hours and a quarter before Relf bowled White with a fine ball. During this long stand the cricket all round was of the highest class; the fielding being superb and a stern duel going on between batsmen and bowlers. When he had made eleven Nourse gave an extremely difficult chance to extra slip but it would have been a marvellous catch had it come off, and indeed the fieldsman deserved great credit for getting his hand to the ball which was travelling very high and wide on his left side.

White was in four hours for his 81 and never looked like getting out. The position of his side and the admirable bowling compelled him to play a purely defensive game; and it was his superb defence and judgment that helped to wear down our bowling. White is the finest batsman in South Africa. He was improving every time he played in England in the season of 1904 and to-day he is a player of the highest class; strong in defence, strong in furnishing power, and strong in judgment.

The score was 226 when White left. Vogler was clean bowled by Hayes four runs later, and at 239 Schwarz was caught and bowled; and with forty-five runs to get and one wicket to fall the odds would have been almost anything on M.C.C. if the last man in South African side had been of the calibre of the usual eleventh man. But Sherwell is a capital bat and from the first ball he received, which he hit for four, appeared perfectly at his ease.

Runs came faster than at any other period of the innings, the bowlers, whether it was owing to the excitement or to the long physical strain they had undergone under a hot sun on a hard grassless ground, losing something in their length and direction; and as each run was scored the crowd roared with delight as the idea began to dawn on it that after all, perhaps, South Africa might win. When eight runs were wanted, Crawford sent a very fast ball which Sherwell snicked between first and second slip and the spectators literally yelled with joy at this lucky escape.

VICTORY AGAINST ODDS.

Nourse then made a three on the leg side off Relf and the game was a tie. The fielders were now brought in round the batsmen and three balls were bowled by Relf to Sherwell who played two and left the third alone. Then Relf sent down a full pich on the leg side and Sherwell seized the opportunity and hit it to the boundary.

Nourse played a magnificent game. His back play was exceptionally strong, and he had a beautiful half drive, half cut behind point, while he was also very strong on the leg side scarcely ever drove straight, but made most of his runs just in front or just behind point, and on the leg side. His level-headedness and sterling cricket won the match for South Africa.

Sherwell deserves just as much praise as Nourse and no one could have played more calmly and cooly. Everything depended on him.

If he failed the match was lost to his side, and the way he rose to the occasion and snatched a victory from the game of defeat stamps him as a big hearted cricketer. One envied him his feeling at the end of the match. He had led his men with discretion and judgment in the way of placing the field and charging the bowling and then, when an extraordinary effort was demanded of him, he emerged with flying colours. No captain ever inaugurated his reign of office with a more striking or happier result; for up to this date, January 4, 1906, a South African team had never got the better of an English eleven in what is now commonly called a test match. 'Twas, indeed, "a famous victory" achieved by magnificent and splendid pluck in the face of grave difficulties and in all my experience of cricket I have never seen a side fight a better rearguard action. With six wickets down for 106 runs in face of a necessary 284 to win the match, the last few men on the South African side might well have been excused had they failed; but, so far from doing so, they stuck to their ground with that grit and courage which we are so fond of saying are inherent in the British race, and though naturally the first person to regret the result one could not but appreciate the splendid qualities which brought victory to our opponents.

HONOUR TO THE VANQUISHED.

And we too, I think deserved as much praise as our conquerors; for handicapped on the last day by the absence of Haigh, owing to sudden indisposition, we fought with splendid determination, the fielding being so close and keen that scarcely half a dozen runs were given away, and the bowlers working with such courage and goodwill that it took South Africa just on five hours to get the 284 runs.

Never have I witnessed anything like the scene at the finish. Men were shrieking hysterically. Some were actually crying, and hats and sticks were flying everywhere. When the winning hit had been made the crowd "tackled" Nourse and Sherwell and carried them into the pavilion, while, for half an hour after it was all over, thousands lingered on, and the whole of the South African eleven had to come forward on to the balcony of the committee room.

And so we were beaten, but defeated in such a struggle was glorious, for the First Test match will be talked of in South Africa as long as cricket is played there.

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## THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest the two letters from "Play the Game" and "Rats" with regard to the forthcoming Hockey tourney. Both these correspondents have, to a certain extent, taken sides on the question at issue which is one that can be decided only by taking an impartial point of view. "Rats" is perhaps quite correct in stating that free entrance into the public enclosure without restriction is a concession to players and not a players' right. But I am of opinion, though I hold no brief for the players, that the concession has been more than well earned, particularly by our local teams, by the keen and well sustained interest taken in this annual tourney by the players. On this point I think all fair-minded people agree.

With regard to what "Rats" says about the trouble the Bombay Gymkhana are put to in running a tournament in this "blistering" weather, I say that it is a trouble which they can easily roll off their shoulders by informing the donor of the cup that they would rather be relieved of the responsibility of running the tournament. Further, their trouble is no doubt amply recompensed by the tidy little sums which must appear on the right side of the balance sheet of the tournament accounts.

And what of the poor players! No mention of their trouble and expended energy in going through a course of training lasting two or three months. "Rats" forgets that 19 out of his 20 teams cannot win and are therefore playing for sport. I should like to point out to "Rats" that he is incorrect in calling the tournament the Bombay Gymkhana Hockey Tournament, for the reason that the Gymkhana is not the donor of the cup.

Let us hope that in the interests of all concerned this question will be amicably settled. The players have earned the concession; let them have it. The Gymkhana have sportingly undertaken to run the tournament; let them reap the profits, but not at the expense of players.—Yours, &c.,

BOMBAY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letters that have appeared in your columns recently, regarding the Hockey Tournament, suggest the following interesting issues:—

(1) Under what circumstance have the Gymkhana become the sponsors and taken in hand the running of the show?

(2) Assuming that they have had that position specifically conferred on them, are the rules affecting the arrangements of the Enclosure subject exclusively to their control?

(3) Have they also inherited as residuary legatees the surplus fund when the Tournament is over, and if so on what conditions? Who, in such case, are the Trustees appointed under the Deed of Settlement which creates them the legatees?

(4) Are they entitled to change the conditions of the Tournament at their own pleasure, *e. g.*, the new condition about "Players" not having access to the First Enclosure?

(5) What would be the legal status of the Medical Team, as holders of the cup, if they refused to play under this new condition on the ground that it is in conflict with the conditions that prevailed when they last year entered and won the Cup?

(6) If the rule about the exclusion of "Players" from the First Enclosure be persisted in, and they refuse to enter, could they be legally made to surrender the Cup!

(7) What good purpose do the Gymknana seek to attain by introducing a rule which has nothing, except discord and strife to recomend it to them?

(8) Is it "sport" to wittingly disturb arrangements that have at least the sanction of tradition?

These and several other issues might meet the eye of the more responsible and level-headed members of the Gymkhana and supply food for reflection, while it is yet not too late to mend and stifle the discontent which has shewn itself.

FAIR PLAY.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. "NERA."

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Nera" to-day:—

Colombo.—Mrs Enny and child; Mrs Mirre; Mrs Mitra and child; Mr W Barnett; Mrs M Brun and Mr J Mittra.

Hongkong.—Mr B A Billimoria; Major Sawaje, Mrs and 2 children and lady.

Yokohama.—Col A E Leslie; Major F J Fraser; Capt A J M Crawford.

Kobe.—Mr M Musabhoy and Master Musabhoy.

Fremantle.—Mr and Mrs W McKeown and 2 children.

Melbourne.—Mr P Millert and Miss Wood.

Sydney.—Mrs Wilson and Mrs Buchard.

Noumea.—Mr Lesson; Mr Dugand; Mr Tregnier; Mr Le Roch; Mr de Baillon and Son; Mr Buchard; Mr Asquin; Mr Verdeaux; Mr A Gruet and Son; Mr Mercader and daughter; Mrs Wattez and baby. Twelve Officers and 84 sailors.

Marseilles.—Via Colombo, Mr J E Aspinwall.

CRICKET.—At the request of several leading Parsi Cricket Clubs, a meeting of the Representatives of the Parsi Local Clubs will be held at 6 p.m. (Bombay time) on Sunday, the 28th instant, in the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Clubs, to consider the following question:—"The Parsi Gymkhana Committee may be requested to include, in the Selection Committee, Representatives of the Esplanade Parsi Local Clubs."

## POLICE COURT.

### Claim for Maintenance.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the suit in which Bai Bhekbaiji claimed separate maintenance from her husband, Mr. Maneckji Muncherji Adenwalla, on the ground of cruelty and ill-treatment. Mr. Khandallawalla, instructed by Mr. Vimadalal, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Saher, instructed by Mr. Kanuga, represented the respondent.

In delivering Judgment his Worship observed that it seemed that the parties were married in 1885, and after marriage went to reside at Aden. Petitioner alleged that after a brief spell of a happy married life she experienced nothing but cruelty from her husband and his relations both at Aden and in Bombay. In her evidence she said that, since 1889 her husband's conduct towards her became very cruel, that she was frequently assaulted, and on one occasion her hair was pulled and her bones broken. She also spoke of having attempted to commit suicide at Aden on account of this cruelty and having also taken proceedings there against her husband. The only witness called to corroborate the complaint about the alleged cruelty at Aden was Mr. Dholu, and his evidence amounted only to a statement that on two occasions petitioner had come to complain to him as a friend of the ill-treatment received by her in the family house. This witness knew of no specific instances of cruelty by the husband against the petitioner. How was it that a friend of the family like Mr. Dholu did not hear of her having broken her bones in consequence of the violence used by her husband and that no such complaint was made to him. The attempt at suicide was not proved by any independent or corroborative evidence. No cruelty was proved so far as the residence in Aden was concerned. In 1902 parties came to Bombay and went to reside in the family house at Gwalia Tank Road. Petitioner spoke of having been assaulted here too, and of her husband having refused to give her clothes and other things. In consequence of this ill-treatment, she afterwards went to live with her brother. However, she went back to live with her husband at his request, but because she received a cold reception there and was not allowed to occupy the same room as her husband she left respondent's house and again went to reside with her brother. In March 1905, she filed a complaint, in this Court, against Maneckji for maintenance and during the pendency of the proceedings a settlement was arrived at, and the petitioner went to reside with the respondent. Subsequent to this occasion her complaint was that she did not get the clothes and ornaments promised and had quarrels with her husband, when an anonymous letter reached her, and this having been seen by her husband he took it from her and by threats and violence wrung from her a confession of her guilt and after this she left her husband of her own accord although he told her not to. There was no evidence of cruelty practised by the husband against his wife in this second stage of their married life, except the uncorroborated testimony of the petitioner. Mr. Vimadalal, her Solicitor, only spoke of what the petitioner told him about the treatment received. The next witness was Meherjibhoy Cursetji Surti, this gentleman was very familiar with solicitors' officer, and, in his Worship's opinion was the sole cause of the mischief between the husband and the wife. Though he was not fully cross-examined yet in his short cross-examination he had to admit that he had never seen the petitioner being assaulted by her husband. He spoke of starvation when petitioner never had complained about want of food in the house. It was true that she complained that she was not allowed to take her dinner with the other members of the family, but that was altogether different from being starved and showed that the witness Meherjibhoy was quite unreliable. The next witness examined to corroborate the petitioner about the cruelty practised on her between 1902 and 1905 was her brother Framji Pestonji Porter. He stated that on one occasion he received a letter from his sister complaining of cruelty and he took Bomanji Hathikhanawalla, his neighbour, to remonstrate with the respondent. On this occasion he stated that his sister complained to Bomanji of having been assaulted and showed marks. Mr. Bomanji on the contrary denied that any marks were shown to him, and said that no complaint of assault was made, the only complaint made was that she was abused and found fault with. This being the nature of evidence before his Worship about the alleged cruelty between 1902 and 1905 during the time the parties resided in Bombay, the Court could not hold that it was proved that Bhikhaiji was assaulted by her husband during that period or that he did force her as she said to write down the confession which accused her of gross immorality.

Then followed a third period of the alleged cruelty. It seemed that after an interim judgment was given by this Court the petitioner went to the High Court and the learned Chief Justice advised her to stay with her husband for six months by way of probation, and directed both parties to try and be conciliatory towards each other. On 24th July 1906, petitioner went to live with her husband and left him again on 9th January last. She said that during this period she was assaulted five times, that she was not allowed to dine at the general table, that she was not given proper *saree* to wear when going out, that she did not get cab hire and railway fare for going out to her relations and friends. Of the actual assault there was no evidence except the statement made by the petitioner to her solicitor and one Sonnabai Panthaki. The point that this Court had to consider was whether it was proved that there was actual violence of such a character as to endanger personal health or safety, or whether there was at any time a reasonable apprehension of it to justify the wife's desertion as she, no doubt, had deserted her husband in this case. In his Worship's opinion no such excessive or apprehension of it had been proved and if the wife had, of her own free will and accord gone out of her husband's house in spite of his offer to keep her, she was not entitled to separate maintenance. The Court could not under circumstances mentioned before order her husband to give such maintenance to petitioner until neglect or refusal to maintain her was proved, and as that proof was wanting the Court ordered the respondent to be discharged and the summons to be dismissed.

## RECENT NARAINGUNJ FIRE.

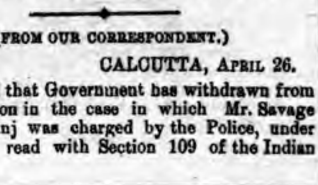
### Prosecution of Mr. Savage Withdrawn.

### CONSPIRACY SUSPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

It is stated that Government has withdrawn from the prosecution in the case in which Mr. Savage of Naraingunj was charged by the Police, under Section 436 read with Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code.



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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, April 6.

The undermentioned acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet—namely:—D M Dawson, C L Y Dering, G P Bowles, A H Taylor, P T G Methuen, S H S Moxly, E V Orlebar, W R Pristen, J Harrison, R Hume, T D Grosser, E R Gloag, G O H Lawson, B E Jones, K J D Dunbar, F G Schurr, P E U Townshend, H M Coombs, J I Hallett, J W Seddon, R L Weiss, J O N Wood, K G Hallewal, W D Sterling, M F FitzGerald, Wilson, V B Cardwell, A R Dewar, A G Holmes, M A Hawes, G Warburton, W E B Magee, R F P Maton, F G Stewart, E G Morris, A B Kennedy, Hon B P Cary, H W Morey, R H James, R B T Miles, Hon H O R Felling, W P Mark-Wandlaw, E D M Robertson, L O Bott, J E L Bashford, D R Ritchie, A J L Murry, W R Bernard, W T Walker, A B Smithwick, E V Grey, B E Graham, N A Wodehouse, O De Burgh, A W L Browell, E G M Master, O J Pope, G R C Campbell, H J Woodward, D M Fall, C O Regnart, B C Watson, O P Ventris, R Lister-Kaye, W E C Tait, L B Prest, Hon G Fraser.

April 8.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 23, 1870, Capt E P Ashe, M V O, has been placed on the Retired List. The following chief artificer-engineers have been promoted to the rank of engineer-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—A F R Northcott, H T Leverett, W T Bickell. The undermention head schoolmasters have been promoted to the rank of chief School Masters in his Majesty's fleet:—J H Palmer, J J Cramer.

War Office, April 9.

Commands and Staff.

Col S H Winter to be assistant director of supplies at Woolwich Dockyard, vice Col A W Collard, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Capt and Brevet Major C M Dobell, D S O, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be a general Staff officer, 3rd grade vice Major C Coffin, R E, who has resigned the appointment of Staff captain

Cavalry of the Line

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut A V W Stockes to be lieutenant, vice T W Fragnell, seconded

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt J G Dennistoun is seconded for service on the Staff. Ridingmaster and Honorary Lieut D Aberne is granted the honorary rank of captain

Royal Garrison Art—Capt McM Seddon to be major, vice N G Barron, seconded The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captain:—H T Cunningham, vice A O Boyd, seconded; A W Gespe, vice H O Hall, appointed adjutant and instructor in gunnery Capt F C Poole, D S O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Militia Art

Corps of Royal Engineers

Lieut G L Jameson resigns his commission

Territorial Regiments

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Seconded Lieut H A Thewles to be lieutenant on augmentation

The King's Liverpool Regt—Supernumerary Lieut F E Fenerau to be lieutenant, vice E L B Paine, seconded

The Cheshire Regt—Second Lieut G L F Houstoun, from Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be seconded lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J L Shore, promoted

The South Wales Borderers—Second Lieut D G Johnson to be lieutenant, vice G D O Ward, seconded; Lieut G B O Ward, adjutant of Volunteers, to be captain under the provisions of Article 28a, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion

The Welsh Regt—Second Lieut O A H Longcroft to be lieutenant vice F E Packe, promoted

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Second Lieut R H Bead to be lieutenant, vice I H O Rose, resigned

The Manchester Regt—Lieut M J Minogue is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers

The Durham Light Inf—Capt A W B Wallace to be adjutant vice C L Matthews, whose tenure of that appointment has expired

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt A D Nicholson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry: Supernumerary Capt L O Graeme to be captain, vice A D Nicholson

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt and Brevet Major L H Noblett to be major, vice Fitz R E P Curzon, promoted lieutenant-colonel, half-pay; Supernumerary Capt E G Dunn, to be captain, vice brevet major L H Noblett

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Major E S Strickland is placed on retired pay

The West India Regt—Second Lieut R G H Belcher to be lieutenant, vice A C H Dixon, seconded

The Army Service Corps

Capt and Brevet Major F J L Howard, to be major, vice D K E Hall, retired

Naval Ordnance Department

Assis Commy-Gen of Ordnance and Honorary Lieut Col C H Osanne, is retired from the Army

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL, 12TH APRIL.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

Major-General Arthur Frederick Warren C B to be colonel-Commandant vice General Lord Alexander George Russell G C B; deceased. Dated 11th January.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Major-General Thomas Perrott, C B from Commander 'Coast Defences Scotland to Command the Troops in the Straits Settlement vice Major-General R I Jones C V O C B who has resigned that appointment, Dated 15th February.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hew D Fanshawe from 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) to be a Brigadier General to command a Cavalry Brigade and to be substantive Colonel with the temporary rank of Brigadier General while so employed, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier General) Honourable J H G Byng C B M V O transferred to the command of the 1st Cavalry Brigade Dated 1st April

Colonel William E L Balfour from half-pay to be a Colonel in charge of Records. Dated 1st April.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Andrew C Becher retired pay Reserve of officers to Command a Volunteer Infantry Brigade, Dated 30th March

Major Douglas W Churcher Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers From a Brigade major to be a General Staff Officer 2nd Grade vice Major W S Bamstyne The King's (Liverpool Regiment) whose tenure has expired Dated 11th April

Captain Charles Bonham-Carter The Royal Warwickshire Regiment to be a brigade Major vice Major D W Churcher Princess Victoria (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Dated 6th April

(Captain Travers B Clark The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers from a staff Captain to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter master General vice Captain L J Lipsett The Royal Irish Regiment who has vacated that appointment Dated 1st March

Captain Maurice L Pears Reserve Officers to be brigade Major of a Volunteer-Infantry Brigade Dated 6th April

Lieutenant Hugh M Holland Royal Artillery to be Aide-de-Camp to Major Gegeral T Perrott C B Commanding the Troops in the Straits Setelement Dated 24th February

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Ordnance Factories Captain Henry Coningham Royal Artillery from an Assistant Inspector Inspection Staff to be Second Military Assitant to the Chief Superintendent, Dated 7th March

Captain Stanley C Hake Royal Artillery to be Assistant Superintendent Royal Gunpowder Factory vice Captain W B W Hope Royal Altilery whose tenure of that appointment has expired. dated 1st April

Captain Kenneth E Hayaes Royal Artillery to be Assistant Superintendent Royal-Carriage Department vice Captain C R B own Royal Artillery whose tenure of that appointment has expired dated 3rd April

CAVALRY FO THE LINE

2nd Dragon Guard Queen Bays Major William Kitt to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Brevet Colonel H D Fansha removed from the Regiment on appointment to command the 2nd Cavalry Brigrde, Dated 1st April

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Garrison Lieutenant Hugh M Holland is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 20th February.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Kreyer and Captain Peck are posted to Cantonment Magistrates Department in the United Provinces and Central Provinces respectively.

Powers are notified as conferred upon the Cantonment Committees of Lucknow, Allahabad and Naini Tal, to inflict penalties for the non-supply of information regarding liability to taxation.

Conductor E. R. Saunders, Army Clothing Department, and Assistant Surgeon D. J. H. Griffiths, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are transfered to the pension establishment.

Indian Army promotions:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—R. E. Grimston, M. A. Tighe H. E. Boileau and F. C. Loganhome.

Captains to be Majors:—C. B. L. Clery, E. M. Hughes, W. P. Bannerman, G. R. Cassels, H. A. Carleton, J. H. Pech and G. A. Becher.

FAREWELL CONCERT.—At Green's—Programme for to-morrow evening.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Carmen | Bizet |
| Overture | Orpheus in der Unterwelt | Offenbach |
| Violin Solo | Nocturne | Chopin-Sarasate |

MR J SARZINGER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Song | Swallows | Cowen |

MRS GREEN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cornet Solo | Alice, Where Art Thou | Asher |

MR H POWELL

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Valse Espagnole | Espana | Waldteufel |
| Cello Solo | Simple aveu | Thome |

MRS G B GOODALL

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Selection | Faust | Gound |
| Song | Selected | — |

MR MIDDLEMOST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Valse | Gold and Silver | Lehar |
| Song | Under the Deodar | Monckton |

MRS GREEN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Selection | A Life on the Ocean | Binding |
| Song | The Boarding house keeper | — |

MR F HARMAN THE FAVOURITE HUMORIST

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON FRIDAY, 26TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and unimportant.

Winds have shifted to south-west at Cochin and are north-easterly to south-easterly along the coast from Calicut to Ratnagiri. Elsewhere they are variable in direction. The force has been fresh to strong at Dewarka, Rajkot and Karachi and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of from 5° to 23° in several places while those of the minimum a defect of 5° to 10° at Jaipur, Rajkot, Hoshangabad, Khandowa, Raipur Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur, Bijapur, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Caddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Caddapah and the lowest 66° at Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain.—As many as 21 stations recorded rain, the heaviest falls being 2·80" at Calicut and 1·89" at Sholapur.

Weather is in a slightly unsettled condition along the Malabar and Konkan Coasts. Rain is to be expected to the south of latitude 22°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 9th March, amounted to Rs. 1,840, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 86. The total earnings from 1st January to 9th March were Rs. 19,174, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 2,741.

## HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Company's steamer Egypt Commander London, to Marseilles and London.

Acatos, Mr and Mrs
Adams, Miss F
Agnew, Mrs P D
Aikman, Mrs R S
Alwar, Maharajah Saheb of
Aikwen, Miss
Anderson, Mr G
Anderson, Mrs C A
Anderson, Miss
Anderson, Genl and Mrs C A
Antrim, Mr E W
Archbold, Mrs
Armstrong, Major
Armstrong, Mrs 4 children and infant
Arrindell, Mrs
Aylmer, Brig-Genl T G
Baird, Mrs
Balfour, Miss
Ballard, Mrs
Bartiff, Mrs M O and 2 infants
Bartiff, Mr
Barrowman, Mr R
Baulden, Mr G O
Behrens, Mr H
Bell, Miss
Bell, Mr Lynden
Bett, Mrs D R and infant
Biddick, Mr
Black, Mr B H
Blyth, Col F
Blyth, Mrs
Bogdan, Hon M Justice H Tudor
Bollam, Mr B
Borwick, Miss M R
Bowles, Mr
Boyd, Miss
Brassie, Mr J C
Brierley, Mr M
Brierly, Mrs H
Briggs, Col and Mrs H B
Briscoe, Mr H H
Brewster, Mr H
Buckland, Miss
Bole, Mr W H
Buller, Mr J H
Butcher, Mr F T
Butcher, Mr and Mrs H J
Cameron, Mr
Cameron, Mr and Mrs M B and infant
Campbell, Mr A
Carthy, Mr M
Castle, Mr F
Castle, Mr M
Chamier, Mr
Christian, Mr and Mrs
Code, Mr C
Cohen, Mr and Mrs
Cole, child of Mr
Collins, Mr and Mrs J A
Cook, Mr S M
Cory, Mr
Croft, Miss
Croxford, Mr H W
Croxford, Mrs and 2 infants
Currimbhoy, Mr M
Curry, Mr V F
Curtis, Mr F
Davidson, Mr J P
Davidson, Miss
Davies, Mr Arthur
Davies, Mr J R
Dawson, Mr Norton
Deane, Lady
Devenshire, Mr
Dodds, Mr M
Douglas Mr
Duhan, Capt F
Duke, Miss
Dumayne 2 Misses
Dunbar, Mrs J M
Dunsdale, Master
Edwards, Mr
Eldridge, Mrs H J
Elston, Mr Chas
Evans, Mr S
Fanshawe, Mr R T
Farquharson, Mr R
Fisher, Mr R A
Forbes, Mr A
Fox, Mr Treseburrys
France, Mr
Fuller, Dr C A
Gaddam, Mr A S
Gardine, Mr A
Gillard, Mr and Mrs K and infant
Gillingham, Miss
Goddard, Mr B
Gosney, Mr J D
Graham, Miss
Grant, Mr H
Gray, Mrs W H and child
Greaves, Mr and Mrs S and child
Greenwood, Miss W
Haig, Major P B
Hardie, Miss
Harding, Mr
Harding, Major M
Harwood, Mr R, 2 children and infant
Hawes, Mr J W
Hay, Mrs
Hayes, Col G H
Headley, Dr Halls
Heeles, Miss R
Hill, Mr G H
Hill, Capt H
Hill, Mr H
Hindley, Mrs C M
Holloway, Miss
Housdel, Mr W P
Hossein, Mr M A
House, Mr
Howarth, Mr C A
Howe, Col R C
Hutchinson, Major and Mrs G H
Hyde, Miss M
Jack, Mr and Mrs S M
Jackson, Mr E R H
Jenkins, Mr J
Jenkins, Mr A
Jennings, Mrs R W
John, Sir Edwin
Juggunath, Dr
Kaul, Mr P J K
Kelly Mr G
Kemp, Miss
Foster, Mr R A
Newfold, Major A
Marne, Mr G
Thomas, Mr
Beatson, Sir Stuart,
Beatson, Lady
Lewis, Mrs
Stork, Mr F
Lobell, Mr W R
Holstein, Mr N
Philpotts, Capt
Ostley, Major
Rosenthal Mr H
Lees Mr
Kenny, D E S
Dunn, Capt L

Khan, Mr
Kitchin, Mr A J W
Lake, Mrs H M
Lala, 2 sons of Bhagwan Dass
Lance, Capt
Lent, Mr C P
Latifi, Mr Abdul
Lattey, Miss
Lawson, Mr F R
Liefswick, Mr and Mrs J R
Lewis, Mr and Mrs W O
Lewis, Mrs R M
Links, Mr and Mrs 3 children and infant
Lloyd, Mr and Miss
Lomax, Mr W
Mackintosh, Mr
Macpherson, Mr
Madgeaker, Mr
Madgeaker, Miss
Mamesh, Mr S
Marr, Mr A
Mason, Mr and Mrs Peake
Mathews, Major and Mrs R
McHardy, Mr Mc L J C S
McKenzie, Capt M
Measures, Mr and Mrs J, 4 children and infant
Meyer, 2 Misses
Miller, The Hon Mr Justice
Miller, Mrs
Miller, Mr B
Miller, Mrs J child and infant
Milne, Miss
Morgan, Mr V G
Morgan, Mrs and child
Morrison, Mr T
Morse, Miss R D
Moses, Mr S M
Murdoch, Miss
Muir, Mrs A H
Murray, Mr K D
Naylor, H T Todd
Nelson, Mr R A
Nimbkin, Mrs
Norbury, Mr P F and 2 Sisters
Norton, Capt W
Odgers, Mr O B
Ommi, Mr A S
Oppenheim, Mr G
Ormond, Mr and Mrs J B
Overend, Mr and child
Padley, Mr A C
Paterson, Mr M
Paterson, Capt A W
Powell, Mr J
Powell, Mr and Mrs J and child
Pratt, Miss P
Priestley, Mr and child
Prose, Mr B M
Pullen, Miss
Rabington, Mr and child
Babington, Miss
Raw, Mr W
Reid, Mrs and Miss
Reid, Mr R
Renton, Maj R P
Reynard, Mr and Miss
Reynolds, Mrs L W
Rice, Mr H
Richardson, Miss
Richens, Mr T
Robertson, Mr Geo
Robertson, Mr D
Roedick, Mr G
Roe, Mrs
Roper, Mr
Rose, Miss Johnson
Roy, Mr S R
Rook, Mr F A
Russ, Mr C A
Salmonson, Miss Critchley
Saltmarsh, Miss
Shawday, Rev G W
Schuler, Mr
Scott, Miss
Seafield, Mr
Selkirk, Mr
Sewers, Mr J
Sharp, Mr D J and infant
Shead, Mr R S
Sherman, Mrs L
Simeon Mr R S
Simpson, Miss R J
Sinclair, Mr and Mrs R L
Smart, Mr and Mrs A
Smith, Mrs G B
Smith, Miss S
Sparkes, Mrs
Spry, Mrs E H
Stanley, Miss B
Stanley, Sir John and Lady
Stephens, Mrs
Stewart, Mrs
Stopeltion, Mr J H
Story, Mr F B
Sullivan, Mrs and child
Sutherland, Miss D
Tate, Mrs
Thaddeus, Mr and Mrs S M
Thomas, Mr G
Thompson, Mr R S
Thomson, Mr A S
Thomson, Mrs
Thorne, Mr R S
Tollet, Miss T
Treloar, Mrs and daughter
Valentine, Mr and Mrs, 2 children and infant
Valentine, Mrs F and child
Vansittart, Col
Vickers, Miss B
Wahl, Mr B W
Wallace, Miss S E
Walles, the Hon My Justice
Ward, Capt and Mrs
Ware, Mr A
Webber, Mrs E W
West, Mr A
White, Hon Sir C A
White, Lady
Wigram, Mr L
Wilson, Mr and Mrs and child
Winslow, Capt E
Woodbridge, Mr M
Worgan, Mr L
Wyndham, Mr P
Wyeess, Mr J
Zimmerman, Mr B
Zossenheim, Mr
Coleman, Mr G
Iyengar, Dr
Little, Col
Day, Mr M A
Seakey, Miss
Stoddart, Mr P F
Maggins, Mr G F
Hammond, Capt
Warburton, Mr Philip
Smith, Mr
Kirkpatrick, Mr
Clear, Baron
Frame, Mr
Cambridge Mr
Krust, Mr R
Owdry, Capt A J

## DIVINE SERVICE.

4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 28TH APRIL, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins
9-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F
Hymns—370, 320 and 323.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F
Hymns—187, 207 and 19.
Collections for—Cathedral Choir Fund.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev J O'Brien

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a m—Holy Communion—Plain
8-45 a m—Matins and Litany—Choral
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Preacher Rev C W E Guest

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
No Morning Services.
5-30 p m—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon by Rev E S Hill.
Hymns—220, 194, 264, 27 and 238.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a m—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev. C Ryder Smith B A
5 p.m.—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith B A
6-30 p.m.—Preacher Rev A J. Revnell
3 p m—Sunday School

ALL SAINTS, CHURCH MALABAR HILL.
8 a. m.—Matins
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p m—Evensong

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Wednesday St Philip and James.
7-30 p.m.—Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday.
4-30 p.m.—Guild of St Helena Monday Work Part at the Banyans.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 6-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a m—Holy Communion
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer Litany and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Service for the young
6-30 p m—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p m—Evening Service
Psalm—98
Hymns—134, 341 and 390

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a m—Matins
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher—Rev Father Ellis
Alms for Choir and Organ.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 9th March, amounted to Rs. 5,535, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 1,813. The total earnings from 1st January to 9th March were Rs. 50,925, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 6,608.

When your dealer tries to palm off an imitation of Rigaud's Kananga Water or "any old thing" which is not what you want, then is the time to throw a little "hot air" into him and keep away from his store.

# THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY CASE.

## Charges Framed against Sir G. Arbuthnot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 26.

Mr. M. Thiruvengadachariar having concluded his very lengthy arguments in the Arbuthnot Insolvency case to-day Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer said to the petitioner's Counsel :—I do not propose to hear you Mr. Napier now. I have come to a definite conclusion under Section 20. I propose to call upon Sir George to answer certain charges. In that connection it would be inconvenient to deal with other questions until the charges under Section 50 are disposed. The following are the charges framed which were read out by the Chief Clerk of the Insolvency Court under Section 50 of 11 and 12 Victoria, Cap. 21.

Petitioner Sir George Arbuthnot of Arbuthnot and Co. is called upon to answer the following charges :—(1) that the saidSir Arbuthnot fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of his affairs or defeat the objects of the said Act caused to be kept false books, to wit (*a*) home investment account of Arbuthnot and Co; (*b*) home investment account of himself, (*c*) balance sheets marked U series from 1873-1903 of the Madras firm ; in this case caused false entries to be made in the book called the private ledger with reference to the sum of Rs.2,03,103 shown as due from Hajee Mahomed Isack and another sum Rs 1,67,666 as due from A Mackenze to Arbuthnot and Co. He caused falsification of accounts in Exhibit G G by the interpolation made on or about December 1905 with reference to the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs ; that he fraudulently with the intention of giving undue preference discharged (*a*) a debt due from Arbuthnot Latham and Company by a payment of £500 on or about 29th October 1906 ;

(*b*) discharged a debt due to the Equitable Assurance Corporation, Limited, by Arbuthnot and Company by the transfer on 29th October 1906 of a Government pro-note of the face value of Rs. 10,000.

(*c*) discharged the debt due by Arbuthnot and Company to Arbuthnot's Industrials, Limited, by the transfer on 29th October 1906 of the Industrial, Limited, by the transfer on 29th October 1906 of Government pro-notes of the face value of Rs. 50,000 and by the payment of Rs. 50,000 on the same date.

(*d*) that he fraudulently with the intention of diminishing the sum to be divided among the creditors made away with 1,500 preference shares in Arbuthnot's Industrials, Limited, of the value Rs. 1,50,000 by transferring to his son-in-law about the end of 1904.

(*e*) made away with between 1902 and latter part of 1906 about £8,682 by the remittance purported to be made to his wife transferred the interest in the property vested in him under his marriage settlement, transferred Arbuthnot's Industrials, Limited, debentures belonging to Arbuthnot Co. of the value of Rs. 30,000 to his sister and mortgaged his leasehold house held by him in London,

Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer said these are the charges which I call upon Sir George to answer. The question is what will be the date convenient to you Mr. Napier?

The Napier. There is this question of the English Court.

Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer.—I am quite willing to give you sufficient time.

Mr. Napier.— Sir George will not leave this place without your Lordship's authority, that is absolutely certain. The only question is whether your Lordship thinks he could go Home to England during this Vacation. The English Courts are sitting now; they do not rise till the middle of August. Therefore there would be this advantage that he could appear before the Authorities in England.

Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer :—I suppose there will be no difficulty in Sir George finding sureties.

Mr. Napier.—It only depends on the amount.

Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer.—Twe sureties for Rs. 5,000 each. There is no use in demanding excessive sums.

Mr. Napier.—I am sure we can find them.

Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer.—Two sureties who will undertake the appearance of Sir George on the day fixed.

His Lordship also remarked that if either of the parties wished to apply for the issue of a commission for the examination of witnesses with regard to matters which had not been gone into finlly in India he would make an order at once if an application was made and direct the commission to be returned in time for the hearing of the case.

Mr. Napier said that all the necessary evidence would be produced from England.

Mr. Osborne suggested that the surety was small for the large sum involved.

His Lordship pointed out that it should not be made impossible for the insolvent to furnish security. Also his present circumstances must be taken into consideration.

The Official Assignee suggested in connection with the issue of a commission the provision of Section 37 of English Bankruptcy Act could be availed of and the Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court could be asked to examine witnesses who could be examined and cross-examined by Counsel representing parties.

His Lordship said that when he spoke of the issue of commissions he did not mean the issue of interrogatories ; he had in view some such course as the Official Assignee suggested,

Mr. Napier—I wish just to enter my protest against the action taken by your Lordship on the ground that it was not supported by law in the framing of charges. I do not propose to argue the matter.

Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer—You are quite right. You are entitled to do so. Apart from the difficulties which this case has caused I am sure that it will lead to the settlement of a number of points connected with the Insolvency. The Act will, I hope, lead to proper legislation. I am sure that nothing of the kind will be made unless some errors are committed.

His Lordship recorded Mr. Napier's protest.

Mr. N. Subramaniam on behalf of Mr. Young renewed the application for his personal discharge and pointed out his client was only partner in name; that on the evidence recorded so far he was entitled to personal discharge.

His Lordship said there could be no doubt that he was a partner—an absolute partner under law—responsible for the liabilities of the firm. He, therefore, did not propose to deal with his case separately at this stage. He adjourned it to be dealt with once for all. His Lordship adjourned the hearing in regard to the charges framed to 16th August.

# POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 26.

The first fight in the Officers contests took place in the Gymnasium to-day between Lieutenant Carlisle, 114th Maharattas, and Lieutenant Hopwood, Lincolns. Carlisle punched his opponent so dreadfully that the referee stopped the fight in the third round and gave the victory to Carlisle who conceded almost a stone to his vanquished opponent.

Rain come down heavily to-day but before 10 it held off and Captain Umfreville decided to go on with the boxing soon after 10 when a great crowd assembled. But it was pretty uncomfortable sitting out in the damp on the wet seats with your feet dug into the gummy ground.

The following was the order of fighting :— Private, Smith Lincolns, *vs* Pte Kaley, Manchesters. Kaley knocked his man out after a splendid fight in the third round.

Pte Cooper, Leicesters *vs.* Pte Shaw, East Lancs, Cooper not having turned up Shaw had a walk over.

Pte Perry, Worcesters *vs.* Pte Goddridge, Leicesters. It was a capital fight right through, both the men having exhibited exceptionally good training. Goddridge won by a very slender margin,

Pte Hall Leicesters *vs.* Pte Faulkner, Lincolns. after a capital fight all along the line, Hall won by only a few points.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

# ACQUATIC SPORTS IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 25.

The 14th Hussars this evening held their acquatic sports in the tank in the workshop enclosure of the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. It is the first time in the station such sports were held. The arrangements were excellent and the events consisted chiefly of swimming for championship of squadrons and regiments, one race being open to the Garrison. A large military crowd attended, and many excellent races were witnessed. Times were not regularly taken, but they were secured in some of the more important events. Colonel Synge Hutchinson managed the events, assisted by several Officers and Sergeant-Major Sutherland. The following are the details :—

Squadron Championship, 100 yards.—"A" Squadron—Private Sole 1 ; Corpl. Irwin 2 ; Sergt. Harmer 3 ; won easily.

"B" Squadron :—Sergt. Swifte 1 ; Private Baker 2 ; Private Lyons 3 ; won by 10 feet.

"C" Squadron—Private Dickens 1 ; Private Cooper 2 ; Private Woodfine 3. A fine race ; won by one foot.

"D" Squadron—Corporal Asquith 1 ; Private Chester 2 ; Private Lucking 3. Won easily.

Regimental Championship, 200 yards.—Sergeant Swifte 1 ; Corporal Asquith 2 ; Private Dickens 3 ; won easily by 10 feet.

150 Yards Race, open to Garrison.—Sergeant Swifte, 14th Hussars 1 ; Corpl. Sanedly, Sherwood Foresters, 2 ; Corpl. Richards, Manchester Regiment, 3 ; won by 4 yards. Time 3 minutes 36 seconds.

One-fourth Mile Race.—Corporal Irwin, 10 minutes 5 seconds 1 ; Sergeant Swifte, 10 minutes 30 seconds 2 ; Private Dowee, 11 minutes 15 seconds 3. A fine race. Swifte led for two laps when Irwin overhauled him and led the remaining 7 laps winning amid great applause.

Walking the rope. An amusing competition, won by Private Surtis with 20 points.

Diving competition, won by Private Lucking.

Plunging competition, won by Private King who dived 3 feet.

Novices' Race, won by Private Gurney by a yard.

# CROP REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The extent of the damage caused to the spring harvest in Northern India by the recent unseasonable rain appears to be smaller than was at first supposed, and official crop telegrams for the past week, published here to-day, report a situation which is upon the whole favourable. The principal exceptions are in Darbhanga where the numbers under relief have gone up by another two thousand and in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Droog Bilaspur, and Umraoti districts of the Central Provinces where prices of food grains are still at scarcity rates.

## THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India, dated 24th April.

Rain during week in parts Sind, Gujarat, Thana, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak and Cutch. Standing corps slightly damaged by insects in parts Karachi and disease in parts Hyderbad and Thar and Parker, and generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of rabi crops nearing completion and threshing continues. Cotton picking progressing in parts Gujarat, Karnatak Baroda, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Drinking water sufficient except in parts Deccan and Bijapur. Water in irrigation tanks, canals and wells running low in parts Surat, Deccan, Bijapur and Cutch. Fodder-supply sufficient. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee normal to 28 per cent. below. Labourers get sufficient field employment in harvesting and threshing rabi crops, cutting and crushing sugarcane and picking cotton.

# ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will sail to-day :—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 2-30 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Time All'ces. M S | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Sapphire | Scr | Capt Muter and R H H Hopkins |
| Turquoise | 5 9 | Mr F J Preston |
| Melody | 9 26 | Mr J B K Macbeth |

Course No Special = 10·3 miles Time-limit—7 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Time All'ces. M S | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Trixie | Scr | C D W Bamberger |
| Manikin | 3 8 | Officers R A |
| Erin | 1 34 | Mr R H Ireland |
| Sayonara | 3 8 | Mr A Erickson and A L Whitell |
| Pixie | Scr | Mr J G E Metcalfe |

Course No Special = 9 45 miles Time-limit—7 p.m.

T AND C CLASS HANDICAP RACE,—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Time All'ces. M S | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Tomtit | Scr | Mr J S W Milne and C A Wordsworth |
| Lapwing | 5 29 | Capt R S J Gillespie R E |
| Midget | 8 37 | Officers R A |
| Mg. | Scr | Mr C H Byrne |
| Maud | 3 55 | Officers R E |
| Coralie | 4 42 | Mr E Y Watson |
| Clutha | 5 29 | Mr J J Welch |
| Valkyrie | 9 24 | Mr H E Johnson |

Course No Special = 9·15 miles Time-limit—7 p.m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3 20 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Time All'ces. M S | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Swin | Scr | Sergt Major Giles R E |
| Swale | Scr | Corporal Offord R E |
| Invicta | 18 | Sergt Long R E |
| Plewit | Scr | Mr F V Evans and D Fraser |

Course No Special = 9 miles Time-limit—7 p m

# THE EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN FUND.

The Annual Meeting of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association was held at the office of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. Fort, on Wednesday the 24th inst.; Mr. R. Paterson Brown presiding. On the motion of the Chairman seconded by C. B. Coleman the Report presented by the Committee was adopted.

A special vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. H.E.E. Procter, who has taken a great interest in the work of the Association. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the retiring Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. W. Black and to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. L. Barraclough. The Secretarial duties have now been undertaken by Mr. A. E. Baird. A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23rd April 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount to be remitted during 1907-8 | £ 18,100,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 20th April 1907 By Council Bills | £ 2,104,271 |
| By Gold | £ Nil |
| Balance to be remitted from 21st April 1907 to 31st March 1908 | £ 15,995,729 |

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clemates 2329 tons, Captain E Davies, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Shah S. N. Co's Steamer Shah Allum 1917 tons, Captain H Revill, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and 200 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 934 tons. Captain H McDearmed, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Chancellor, 2957 tons, Captain R. N. Donald arrived in harbour yesterday from East London, with ballast.

THE steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J M D Guy, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Rangoon, with a cargo of 6,00,000 gallons of Kerosine oil in bulk.

THE Stansa Line steamer Rathenfels, 3590 tons, Captain H T Freeden, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE M Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, 3981 tons, Ceptain Schmitz, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Noumea etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H M S Proserpine | Comdr James | R N |
| R I M S Dufferin | Comdr H S Black | R I Marine |

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H M S Redbreast | Cdmdr W Hose | R Navy |
| R I M S Hardinge | Comdr G A Rose | R I Marine |
| Three Torpedo Boats | | Royal Navy |
| R I M S Margarita | Capt W L Kelly | Madras Peast Fishery |
| H M S Hyacinth | Capt Heneage | R N |
| H M S Highflyer | Capt Hickley | R N |

## VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 26.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arabia | 4167 | Leigh | | | P & O Co |
| Brighton | 2237 | Higginbotham | | | The Captain |
| Bulimba | 1607 | McLean | | | M M & Co |
| Beme | 1899 | Guy | | | S Wallace & Co |
| Crusadier | 2744 | Millburn | | | W & A Graham & Co |
| Celematis | 2529 | Davies | | | A Yule & Co |
| Chancellar | 2957 | Davald | | | K N & Co |
| Egypt | 4171 | London | London | 27-4 | P & O Co |
| Flamingo | 2150 | Mackintosh | | | Corry Bros & Co |
| Gerd | 750 | Andreasen | | | F F Campbell & Co |
| Goalpara | 1358 | Morrison | | | M M & Co |
| Hendon Hall | 2588 | Tyson | | | The Captain |
| Malta | 6060 | Peters | M'Gos | 14-5 | P and O Co |
| Nerbudda | 1960 | Williams | | | M M & Co |
| Nuddea | 1944 | Wilsher | P Gulf | | M M & Co |
| Oriental | 3805 | Lewellen | | 25-3 | P & O Co |
| Rothenfels | 3590 | Freeden | | | Glade & Co |
| Shanjehan | 2566 | Davison | | | Shah S N Co |
| Shirala | 2400 | Scott | | | M M & Co |

## VESSELS IN DOCK—April 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Huntsman | 4827 | Rhodes | L'pool | 9-5 | K N & Co |
| B | Larne | 2709 | Atkinson | M'Gos | 30-4 | F Muir & Co |
| C & R | Sutton Hall | 2870 | Mayall | K'chi | 29-4 | K N & Co |
| D & E | Dido | 3127 | Pickering | Hull | 30-4 | F Muir & Co |
| F | Oceana | 3507 | Hayward | Shanghai | 30-4 | P and O Co |
| G | Firoozi | 2005 | Watson | P S Ports | 27-4 | B & P S N Co |
| H | Shah Allum | 1917 | Revill | K'chi | 27-4 | Shah S N Co |
| K | Bombay Maru | 3398 | Ishikawa | Kobe | 29-4 | N Y Kaisha |
| N | Sultan | 1781 | Ulrich | Z'bar | 3-5 | A Strandes |
| O | Shahnoor | 2783 | Evans | Jeddah | 28-4 | Shah S N Co |
| P | Clan Stuart | 2284 | Walker | Avonmouth | 8-5 | F Muir & Co |
| Q | Abergeldie | 2438 | Keith | Hull | 4-5 | T Morrison & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahaduri | 829 | Fakeera | M'lore | 26-4 | Bo S N Co |
| Satrunji | 547 | Hoosein | K'chi | 27-4 | Bo S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Culna | 3963 | Maclachlan | A'werp | 30-4 | M M'zie & Co |
| 2 | Olympia | 3269 | Osborne | L'pool | 4-5 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 | Asia | 2339 | Shanklim | L'pool | 3-5 | W & A G & Co |
| 4 | Sirocco | 2349 | Owen | Dunkirk | 4-5 | W & A G & Co |
| 6 | Itola | 3492 | Hirst | Hamburg | 3-5 | M M & Co |
| 8 | Koerber | 3163 | Forectj | Trieste | 1-5 | A L S N Co |
| 10 & 11 | Vorwoerts | 3727 | Colledani | Trieste | 30-4 | A L S N Co |
| 12 | Nera | 3429 | Schmitz | A'lia | 27-4 | M M'times & Co |
| 15 | Onda | 3400 | Lunarchand | Antwerp | 4-5 | M M & Co |

Offside Q

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reichstag | 1339 | Thle | Durban | 17-5 | A Strandes |

## ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Rothenfels s | Freeden | Hamburg, Mar 21 |
| | Beme s | Guy | Rangoon, Apr 8 |
| 26 | Chancellor s | Donald | East London, Apr 29 |
| | Nera s | Schmitz | Marseilles, Apr 10 |
| | Arabia s | Leigh | London, Apr 5 |
| | H M S Hyacinth | Heneage | Karachi, Apr 24 |
| | H M S Highflyer | Hickley | Muscat, Apr 22 |

## DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Lhasa s | McDiarmed | Karachi, &c |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Shah Allum, Revill, for Karachi, &c.

" Clematis, Davies, for Calcutta.

" Nera, Schmitz, for Noumea, &c.

The steamer Chancellor, for Havre, &c. began to load yesterday

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Port Said, on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Port Said on the morning of the 25th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—20 bales wool, M Ramjeedas ; 125 bales wool, M Ratansee ; 21 bales wool, Moolji Oomersey ; 127 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 101 cwts gum, G Sajpal, 250 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 50 bales wool, L Hurbham ; 500 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons, 23 casks condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

Huntsman s—240 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Olympia s—82 casks skins, H M Halim.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Asia s—26 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ALICANTE.

Olympia s—30 bales cotton, Nagsey Damjee.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

Abergeldie s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co ; 2,001 cwts castorseed, and 1,100 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR HAVRE

Chancellor s—50 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 1050 bales cotton 13319 cwts linseed; 8036 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 4004 cwt rapeseed Jehangir Cama and Co ; 400 bales hemp R Reeve and Co ; 300 bales boneseeds R Kaderbhoy ; 50 bales cotton Serabjee Framjee and Co ; 1100 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sirocco s—6003 cwt poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co ; 8000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros.

Huntsman s—10 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—125 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co ; 440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 24 balee hemp Ebjee Oomersey; 1000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros.

Abergeldie s—1 bale cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Itola s—440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 525 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Ouda s—392 bales cotton, 1,526 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 957 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co ; 99 bales cottonfly, P H Chichgur and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—265 cwts gum, A H Mowji and Co ; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES.

COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, April 26

*Nil.*

NOTICE.

A Smoking concert will be held at the B V A Club on Saturday the 27th instant to which all members of the corps and their friends are cordially invited.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP

COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, April 27.

30. Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

31 Coy Rifle Meeting—The 113th Rifle Range at Santa Cruz is placed at the disposal of O C "F" Company on Sunday the 28th instant.

CONDITIONS.

I.—Firing to commence at 7 a m.

II.—No entries will be allowed after the continue has sounded.

III.—Rifles will be taken out for those competitors who notify their intention to compete to Head-Quarters.

32. Result Annual Rifle Meeting.—Copies of Results of the 28th Annual Rifle Meeting 1906-07 have been received and may be obtained at head-Quarters.

33. Clothing—In accordance with instructions received from Army Head-Quarters the wearing of the Metal Badge in front of the Helmet, when in Drill or Field service Order is abolished from this date,

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

# THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE. APRIL 5 to 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A E Roberts, I M S, B
Major A G Hendley, I M S, B
Major H J Pease, I C V D, B
Major A W T Buist, I M S, B
Capt H Innes, I M S, B
Mr S M Jacob, B Cov
Mr E H Ashworth, B Cov
Mr S M Fraser, C I E, B Cov
Mr P C Lyon, B Cov
Mr E H C Walsh, B Cov
Mr H Ancell, B
Mr H W Merrick, B
Mr R W Pyne, B
Mr B O Coventry, B
Mr E D Ross, B
Mr W E K Sandeman, B
Mr R St G Burke, B
Major W Molesworth, IMS, M
Mr H F T Phillips, M
Mr F E Coningham, M
Lieut-Col H W Stevenson, I M S, Bo
Mr W L Harvey, C I E, Bo Cov
Mr A R Bonus, Bo Cov
Mr J Monteath, Bo Cov
Lieut-Col W Dennys, 31 Punj
Lieut-Col P B Warren, 3 Brah
Lieut-Col A A E Campbell, 26 Punj
Lieut-Col F H Hancock, 87 Punj
Lieut-Col A Nicholls, 55 Coke's R
Major H B Ford, 31 Punj
Major G E D Elsmie, 25 Cav
Major T M Kirkwood, 97 Inf
Major E C Ryall, 2-4 G R
Majer G Bidie, I M S,
Major T G Blois Johnson, 22 Punj
Major A L Duke, I M S
Major P B Forster, 38 Dogras
Major A W Warden, 29 Lrs
Major L J Andrews, 79 C I
Major C Gough, I A
Major E B Lang, 5 Cav
Capt D C Crombie, 23 Cav
Capt C R Harbord, 29 Lrs
Capt J S Bogle, Guides
Capt W J Cates, S T C
Capt McV Crichton, 103 M L I
Capt A Edwards, I A
Capt R C Gilchrist, 46 Punj
Capt R S Gordon, 57 Rifles
Capt C A Milward, 53 Sikhs
Capt J R J Tyrrell, S T C
Capt J R White, R E
Capt J M Woolley, I M S
Capt A V Alexander, 74 Punj
Capt B A Corbett, 13 Raj
Capt E A Elphinstone-Dalrymple, 117 Mah
Capt A Faunce, 72 Punj
Capt R B B Forster, I M S
Capt H Fulton, 2 G R
Capt A C Gabbett, 87 Punj
Capt E W M Purvis, 16 Cav
Lieut P R Chambers, 10 Lrs
Lieut K O Goldie, 10 Lrs
Lieut W Lowry-Corry, 23 Cav
Lieut B E S Clarke, Khyber R
Lieut E Edwards, 29 Punj
Lieut W T Allen, 23 Cav
Lieut W R Ames, 4 Raj
Lieut R Bagnall, 74 Punj
Lieut S W Beeman, 6 G R
Lieut F T S Burridge, 24 Punj
Lieut G D Campbell, 40 Pathans
Lieut R Ddela C Carbett, 48 Prs
Lieut R B S Dunlop, 27 L Cav
Lieut AB Eckford, 39 CIH
Lieut P W Elliott, 20 DCO Inf
Lieut E A H Fell, 12 Cav
Lieut C A Godson, I M S
Lieut I W B Harte, 2-6 GR
Lieut A Hartley, 11 Lrs
Lieut MG Lee, 40 Pathans
Lieut F B Leman, 86 Inf
Lieut E B L'Estrange, 79 C I
Lieut R J MacBrayne, 15 Sikhs
Lieut E Marsden, 64 Prs
Lieut F Moody, I A
Lieut F L Nicholson, 37 Dogras
Lieut W R T Norton, 101 Gren
Lieut F H B Passy, 33 Lt Cav
Lieut O H Radford, 57 Rifles
Lieut C Bisley. 18 Lrs
Lieut N H C Russell, CIH
Lieut E H Sinkinson, 24 Punj
Lieut G H Soole, 21 Cav
Lieut B C Sparrow, 2-10 G R
Lieut Y E Smith, 66 Punj
Lieut H C Stron, 45 R Sikhs
Lieut R O Sutherland, 24 Jat Lrs
Lieut C H A Tuck, 1-3 G R
Lieut E Tuite-Dulton, 3 G R
Lieut H Weaver, 114 Mah
Lieut H E Weekes, 2-4 GR
Lieut R C Wilson, 114 Maj
Lieut G D Wright, 98 Inf
Lieut H E D D Acland, 11 Lrs
Lieut C G Buchanan, 35 Sikhs
Lieut G A Clarke, 12 Prs
Lieut L F A Cochrane, 72 Punj
Lieut C A M Dunlop, 37 Dogras
Lieut R W Gaskell, 9 Inf
Lieut G N G Monck Mason 84 Punj
Lieut G H W Mortimer, 10 Jat
Lieut R A H Robertson, 30 Punj
Lieut H C Rome, 20 Punj
Lieut T H Scott, 87 Punj
Lieut B W Shuttleworth, 45 Sikhs
Assist Engineer W H Waters, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr D J C Glass, B Co, 3 mo M C after 2 mo 27 days extraordinary leave
Mr C L S Russell, B Cov, 5 mo M C
Mr T H Wall, B 3 mo M C
Mr C G S Wood, B 6 mo, M C
Mr W T Collins, B, 3 mo M C
Mr E Marshall, B 5 mo M C
Mr J Stanford, Bo, 5 mo M C
Major L N Beauty, 31 Lrs, 1 mo 3 days
Major W R Brakspear, 3 G R 5 mo M C
Capt A M Hennell, 32 Lrs 6 mo M C
Capt W L Cotton, 98 Inf, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr F S A Slocock, B Cov
Capt F D S Fayrer, I M S Bo
Major A H Bolton, 112 Inf
Capt C F Marr, I M S
Lieut J C Russell, 9 Hodson's H
Lieut T C Fraser, R G A
Lieut J D Scale, 87 Punj
Lieut H C Chaytor, 26 Cov
Lieut F H Lister, R A
Lieut B E S Clarke, Khyber R

BABY BOY'S HEAD RAW WITH HUMOR

Running Eczema From Birth—Head Raw—Face Sickening Sight—It Wore Him to a Shadow—Tried Remedies and Two Doctors—People Said, "How Can You Wish Him to Live?"

MARVELOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My husband and I thought you would like to know what the Cuticura Remedies have done for our baby boy. He had running eczema from birth. It developed itself after the first month. The poor little fellow's head was quite raw, his face was a sickening sight and the dreadful humour would soak his pillow through in a single night. It wore him to a shadow. People who saw him said, 'How can you wish him to live?' Two doctors saw him; one recommended Cuticura Remedies, but could do little else for him, for it was so obstinate. We tried several remedies, in fact everything we could think of and was told of. At last we got Cuticura Ointment, and together with the Cuticura Soap the result was marvelous, for I have not finished one box and the skin is now perfectly clear. It has all dried up and his hair is growing wonderfully, and instead of sleepless nights he has the proper sound sleep. Mrs. C. Baker, 28 Victoria Road, Blandford, Dorset, Mar. 12, 1906."

SKIN HUMOURS

Eczemas, Tetters, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations and Chafings

Cured by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood of infants, children and adults, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Care for the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands."

Icilma

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS.

Indigestion, Neuralgia, Headaches, and Nervous Ailments—

Probably nothing tests a woman's patience so much as teaching a class of small children. Their natural restlessness and wandering attention require such persistent 'checking' that the teacher's nerves begin to chafe and tire of being so actively concentrated upon the same task, and the result is an attack of neuralgia or headache. This is well illustrated in a letter from Mrs. E. Thompson, headmistress at the School House, Corringham, who found that having to force the nerves to work beyond their capacity, invariably produced Neuralgia, Indigestion, and a train of nervous ailments which she could only remedy by taking a course of Phosferine. Conscious of her many responsibilites as a schoolmistress, Mrs Thompson works with more than ordinary zeal, and thus experienced those numbing headaches so familiar to all brain workers, until she discovered in Phosferine a perfect preventive of all such nerve disorders, and a tonic which stores up energy in readiness for all demands.

How to prevent and remedy them.

Mrs. E. Thompson, School House, Corringham, writes :—"I consider Phosferine one of the finest of medicines. We are never without it, and use it not only for Indigestion, Neuralgia, and Nervous Ailments, but in the case of any ordinary headache (with which we are troubled), find nearly always almost immediate relief. I have recommended it to many friends each of whom testify to the great benefit derived."—Nov. 27, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion | Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility | Stomach Disorders, Brain-Fag, Sleeplessness, Exhaustion | Influenza, Headache, Hysteria, Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia

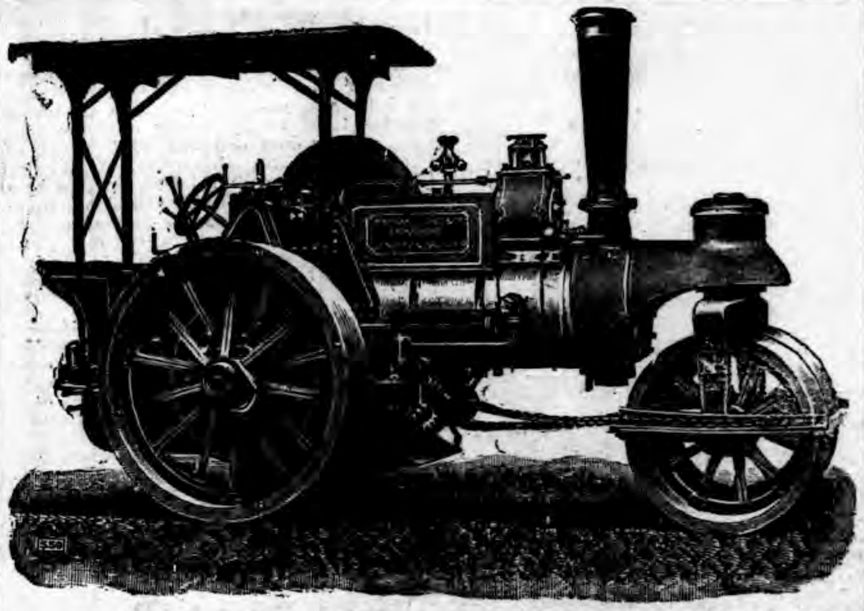
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

MARSHALLS' STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.



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WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

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USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR... CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

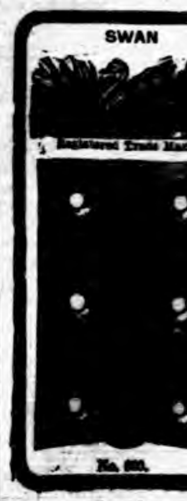
In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & SON, HUDDERSFIELD, England.

SWAN



GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, April 12.

### BRAIN V. MUSCLE.

Sir John Cockburn's praise of healthy mind in a althy body is as sound as it is venerable. The rm in which it has been published, however, ems a little confusing. Not the men of the most uscle, nor even those of the soundest health, have ue most for the world. Columbus may have en a man of muscle, but Magellan had been ippled long before he set out upon his marvellous yage. Poetry owes nothing to muscle; art is debted for some of its choicest treasures to the valids; literature seems incompatible with rude alth and lusty thews. Nelson and Wellington d Napoleon would have been considered poor eatures by the physical culturists, who would gard as moral suicides those recluses of the boratory to whom are due the discoveries which ve made invention and commerce and sciencewhat ey are Muscle had nothing to do with the dis- very of the circulation of the blood, or anæsthetics, the antiseptic treatment; the use and properties stream were problems solved by scientific chorites; the radio-activity of matter belongs to domain explored by discoverers of the same class. cture a Clerk-Maxwell, a Hertz, a Becquerel, a rie galloping about a football field or sailing into rival upon conditions governed by Queens- rry rules!

### "MIKADO" IN REAL LIFE.

The decision of Mrs. D'Oyly Carte not to produce the "Mikado" because, as it is understood, e play is offensive to Japanese, is curious after these years. Still, if the play were Japanese, with gland and the king instead of Japan and the mperor as theme, Englishmen would be just as xious not to have it played. The wonder is at there were not objections to it in wild and wless places of which Sullivan told the history to . Arthur Lawrence for his biography. There a little strip of land between California and xico which, by some accident, had been left out the United States survey. No one in particular d jurisdiction over it, but a local notability gned supreme as judge, sheriff, executioner, erything—a very Pooh Bah in real life. Just er the performance of the opera at Los Angeles Mexican murdered another man. The Lord High erything tried him, found him guilty and tenced him to death. There was no hurry, and fear of the culprit's running away; so, as the cution was not to take place for there days, he set at liberty to make the most of the time.

### CURTAIN.

he three days having elapsed, the judge-sheriff-cutioner went forth to round up his man. thout difficulty he found him. He was engaged an exciting game of euchre, "Come along, an Baptisto. Time's up!" said the man of ltiple offices. But the game was engrossing, l Juan Baptisto begged permission to finish it. e judge, who was a thorough sportsman, readily uiesced, and, according to Sullivan's informa- n, himself sat down and took a hand. The ne having been finished, Juan Baptisto declared nself ready, and walked off with Pooh Bah, who, the course of a few minutes, discharged his office executioner to the satisfaction of all parties cerned. The whole thing might have been an ravagant variation of the opera, and the wonder hat, with such possibilities abounding, the poser found no difficulty in getting scatheless ough his Wild West tours.

### ROBERT'S ANCESTORS.

he proposal to widen the scope of the police iry suggests that there is more matter for stigation than was at first supposed. London er has been quite content with her police, ugh elsewhere they are regarded as the finest e in the world. The force grew out of a very one. The old watchmen, if not actually in h thieves, were at any rate incapable of tack- them. Women complained then, as some com- in now of interference and impertinence, and n lamented unjust charges and attempts at ckmail. But the "Charlies" were victims as en as they were aggressors. A stock item in a ht about town was to overturn the watchman's on top of its occupant, or, as a contemporary ic affirmed, to knock out the brains of the feeb- with his own staff. Only aged weaklings were ployed, and the answer that an able applicant eived was that he ought to be ashamed to apply such a situation when he was capable of labour.

### EGGS AND EGGS.

Dorset farmers have been protesting against the ing of plover eggs, saying that if the King ew how good a friend to agriculture the plover his Majesty would never eat another of its s. If a tithe of the so-called plover eggs sold London each year really were the eggs of this d, the farmer might well fear. But they are t. In London alone tens of thousands of dozens "plover" eggs are annually sold. Only the pert could tell from exterior evidence how any of these are genuine. The faking of plover gs is an industry. All manner of nests are d under contribution for the supply. The egg the red-shank would not find a sale under that me, but call it the egg of a plover, which it arly resembles in flavour and appearance, and will realise anything from threepence to twelve nes that figure. Other eggs quite unlike rnally, that of the lapwing, are painted to mble the genuine article, none more successfully those of certain sea-birds.

### AMERICANISING.

ow that a *Times* leader has adopted "graft" as ord comprehensive of such ideas as corruption, k-mail, illicit commissions, and all things dis- ourable in public business life, this new Ameri- sm will surely take its place in the language out more ado. It is a handy little vulgarism, but ortunately, comes into use in a land where it ady exists to express a quite laudable the vity. Possibly its use has hitherto been confined he North of England, but there, at any rate, a colloquialism generally employed to charac- e, a man who is a zealous plodding, honest fellow. us was a grafter," they say of the man who by avering hard work has built up a business aft" has hitherto stood for upright, straight-ward, work. A Lancashire man calls Gilbert op a grafter because he is such a splendid fellow ork in the cricket-field; he calls Ernest Need- n, the international footballer, a grafter because s always on the trot from beginning to finish a game; Lord Kitchener a grafter because he res no pains to make his operation successful.

### ALIEN IMMIGRANTS.

American often have the laugh at English rists who protest against "Americanisms" which ove to be good old English. But they give quite w meanings to the old terms. Their "guess, culate, reckon," and so on, descend to them, ey say, from the Puritan Fathers, who conscien- usly sought by these terms to guard against too finite a form of speech where they might prove be in error. But that is not the sense in which e words are now used. "When I say 'I guess,' mean that I know, that I'm sure, that I'd go my le on it," an American explains to the writer. all that man a grafter, which he is in the English nse of the word, and he would be insulted; escribe him as a hustler, which in American ang he is, and he would smile in placid content. all him a hustler in the derogatory sense, which he word until quite recently carried in England nd he would regard you as hunting trouble. Groft" in its new form has come in to kill the old eaning, just as "hustle" has come in Westernised, o rehabilitate a term formerly used only as a eproach.

### THE SMUGGLER'S WAY.

An Act, under which a man has been convicted his week of selling tobacco without a licence, was assed, the defendant's solicitor said, to do away ith the smuggling and sale of tobacco in the treets. There is still a little smuggling in the treets, but it is a variant of the confidence trick, nd the man who buys the "smuggled" whisky, obacco, or cigars which the supposed seafarer ffers, generally finds that he has paid dearly for he illicit delight of a deal on the cross. When smuggling was an organised industry, a road was marked on the map as a main way between two points in Devonshire. It was the main road of the smugglers' day. Smuggling is dead, and the highway is no longer regularly used. It is overgrown with grass and the hedges have spread from he sides towards the centre. A party of ladies, greatly daring, explored the road last week. In a gap lay an aged man with a gun. He started to his feet at the sound of footfalls, and addressed them in an antiquated dialect, the dialect of the novelist's smuggler, of whom, perhaps, he is th last survivor.

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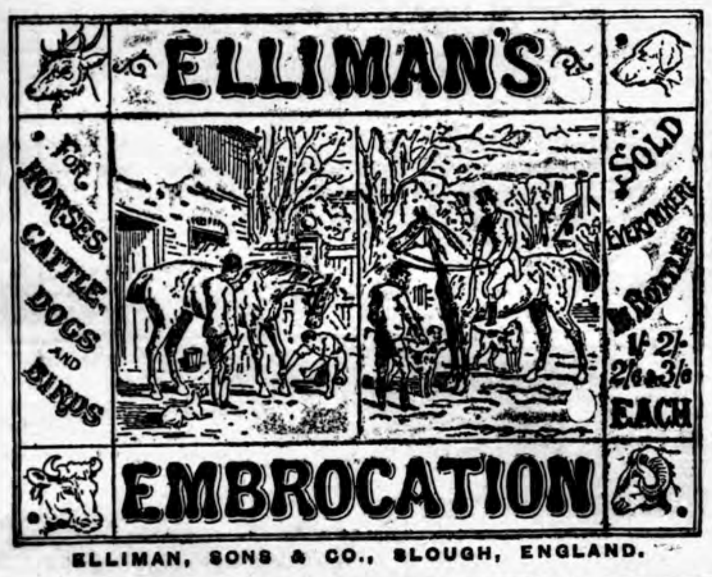
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